

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Variable. Temp. 14-18 (59-64). Tomorrow variable.  
Temp. 13-18 (55-64). Yesterday's temp. 14-18  
(57-65). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 15-19 (59-64).  
Tomorrow variable. Temp. 14-18 (57-63). Yesterday's  
temp. 14-17 (57-63). CHANGING: Moderate.  
ROMA: Variable. Temp. 13-18 (55-64). NEW  
YORK: Partly. Temp. 25-35 (77-95). Yesterday's  
temp. 21-31 (70-88).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE

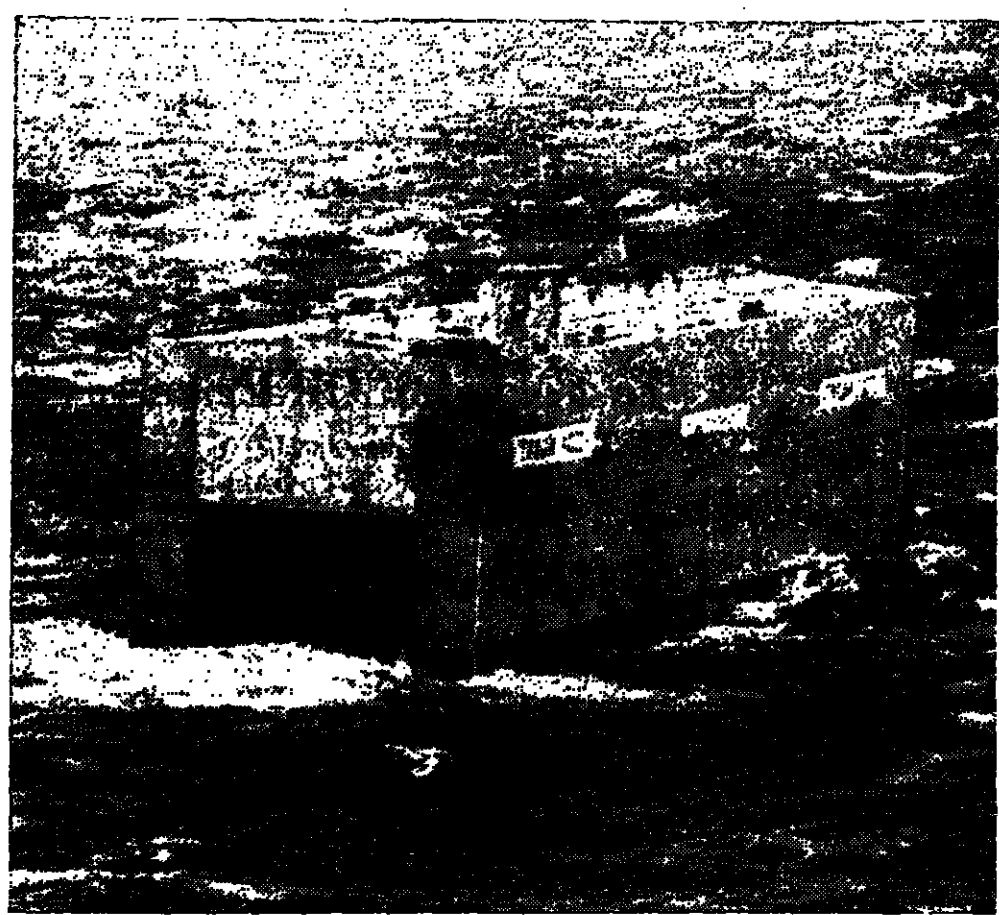
# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1974

Established 1887



**NORTH SEA DOCK**—Photo taken from RAF plane and released by British Ministry of Defense purports to show a floating dock of Soviet Navy in the North Sea. Picture was taken during current NATO exercises. The ministry said dock would be used to refit submarines of northern fleet. It had come from Mediterranean.

## In 1st Comment on Trial of 27

### Tass Says West Foments Soviet-Tito Rift

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (NYT).—The Soviet Union charged the Western press today with playing up the exposure of a pro-Soviet Stalinist party in Yugoslavia in order to foment a dispute between Moscow and Belgrade and to disrupt their friendly relations. The discovery and trial of 27 pro-Soviet Communists operating as an illegal party, mainly in Montenegro, and the alleged involvement of the minister of the Soviet Embassy in Belgrade have constituted the sharpest setback since 1971 to the careful attempts by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, to improve relations with President Tito.

The Yugoslavs have reportedly brought up the matter privately at the highest levels, but today's commentary distributed by Tass for use in the Soviet press tomorrow was the first time that Moscow has reacted publicly to charges of intervention in Yugoslav internal affairs. Its appearance indicated how sensitive the Kremlin has become to this issue.

Warning Is Seen  
Although directed nominally against the Western press, the commentary also seemed intended as a warning to elements in Yugoslavia to tone down the controversy. Officially, the Yugoslav government and party have made no charges against Moscow in public but there have been a number of high-level press leaks pointing a finger at the Russians.

So far, well-placed Communist sources report, the Soviet leadership had told the Yugoslavs privately that Soviet intelligence agents were not involved and has sought to attribute the whole affair to uncontrollable Yugoslav emigre elements.

The Russians have let it be known privately that they regard the episode as part of the tense political maneuvering for the leadership of Yugoslavia after President Tito's departure from the scene.

"They are preparing for a new era," a Soviet source told a Westerner, "so such things are understandable."

Tass treated the affair as a "connection" of the Western press but without actually denying any of the charges being leaked by some high Yugoslav Communist sources in Belgrade that the pro-Stalinist group had some connections with the Soviet Union.

Reports from Belgrade had mentioned links between the Montenegrin group to Vlado Dabčević, a former partisan who fled to the Soviet Union after having served 10 years in jail in Yugoslavia and who now lives in Belgium, and to

Milica Perovic, a purged Yugoslav military attaché, who also fled and allegedly lives in Kiev. Tass sought to present the affair as unfounded by comparing it to leaks earlier this year, based on a Communist defector's report, that Moscow had contingency plans for military intervention in Yugoslavia in the event of a crisis there.

Tass charged that two Austrian newspapers, Neue Kronen Zeitung and Die Presse, had written about a "Soviet front" based in Hungary and directed against Yugoslavia and which involved reinforcement by "Soviet troops urgently rushed from Czechoslovakia and East Germany."

The Tass commentator, Vladimir

Goncharov, said the two Viennese newspapers were insinuating that Moscow was preparing to "invade Yugoslavia" and that reports of a conspiracy against the Yugoslav regime were intended also to play up what Tass mocked as a so-called "Soviet threat" and the hidden "hand of Moscow."

In response, Tass dismissed these "concoctions as new news," but it did not specifically deny them. Tass said that Western propagandists were "banking on" the gullibility of people who had forgotten previous charges that Moscow had allegedly supported pro-Nazi Croatian extremists as well. But Tass predicted that the attempt to sow division between Belgrade and Moscow would fail.

Postponement Refused  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP).—For the third time this week, Supreme Court Justice William Brennan Jr., refused a request today for delay in the Watergate cover-up trial.

Justice Brennan rejected a bid for postponement submitted to the court yesterday by former Attorney General John Mitchell and former presidential aide H. R. Haldeman.

Mr. Nixon's condition today, saying that the former chief executive is "responding satisfactorily to a combined therapy of oral and intravenous anti-coagulants.... Combined medication will be continued for a matter of days."

Mr. Nixon is expected to be hospitalized through next week, missing the start Tuesday of the Watergate cover-up trial in Washington, for which he has been subpoenaed as a witness.

Mr. Nixon, 61, entered Memorial Hospital Medical Center of Long Beach on Monday for a stay then expected to last seven days. His wife, Pat, has been visiting her husband daily, driving to the hospital from their villa in San Clemente, 50 miles away, a hospital official said.

Messages Sent  
Telephone calls, letters and telegrams continued to be received at the hospital, most expressing encouragement. For the second straight day, a small plane chartered by a supporter flew over the hospital towing a banner reading, "Nixon We Love You. And God Loves You."

But several callers threatened his life, hospital officials said. A caller told police on Monday that he had planted a bomb in the hospital.

Secret Service agents refused comment on the threats. Mr. Nixon's rooms are sealed off on the sixth floor of the hospital's west wing.

Mr. Nixon had been subpoenaed by defendant John Earl Ray, his former adviser on domestic affairs, and special prosecutor Leon Jaworski in the Watergate cover-up trial. Mr. Jaworski has asked U.S. District

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## Ford Stand On Prices Rejected By Shah

CANBERRA, Sept. 26 (AP).—The Shah of Iran today rejected President Ford's call for reduced oil prices. The Shah called on the industrial nations to cut the prices of their exports first.

The Shah, one of the leaders in the drive to increase oil revenues for the producing countries, said here: "No one can dictate to us. No one can wave a finger at us, because we will wave a finger back."

"We will be ready to provide our energy resources against the Westinghouse and the General Motors and General Electric and all the other generals they have," the Shah said.

In Washington, a State Department press officer, asked for comment on the Shah's remarks, said that the United States does not

have any hostile intentions toward the oil-producing nations. "There is no spirit of confrontation at all," said the press officer, Robert Anderson.

Also in Washington, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., today accused President Ford of practicing "gunboat diplomacy" against the oil-producing Arab countries and urged instead that they be warned they may lose U.S. help in future Middle East crises.

"I think our policy should not be in putting gunboats in these countries," he said, "but in pulling out gunboats. These countries are scared to death of the Soviets."

Sen. Jackson is an advocate of a major U.S. effort to develop new oil sources and thus free the United States and Europe from dependence on Middle East oil. The senator said of Mr. Ford's warning on Monday at a world energy conference in Tokyo that artificial rigging of oil prices could bring "disastrous consequences":

"You don't bluff in this business. I don't think that's wise for a great power like us. The clear inference was that a gunboat diplomacy might be applied."

Later, Sen. Jackson said he was not advocating a withdrawal from the region near the Middle East of U.S. forces which he said are there for other purposes, but simply warning Saudi Arabia and other nations that "if there is trouble, you can't count on us."

The Shah, on a weeklong visit to Australia, said the Middle East oil countries are prepared to fix a world price for oil if it could be related to an index of 20 to 30 commodity prices. "If world prices go down, we will go down with oil prices," he said. "But if they go up, why should we pay the bill?" he asked.

He claimed that severe inflationary problems began before oil prices rose last year, and that oil prices contribute only 1 to 2 percent to world inflation. The only solution is for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



British Labor party leader Roy Jenkins, campaigning in Birmingham yesterday.

## 2d Minister Takes Pro-EEC Stand

### Jenkins Threatens to Leave Cabinet

LONDON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor party today suffered a sharp new jolt to its election campaign unity when a second senior member of the Cabinet threatened to quit if Britain is pulled out of the European Economic Community.

Home Secretary Roy Jenkins said, "I could not, of course, stay in a Cabinet which had to carry out a major policy which I regarded as damaging to the world and doubly so to Britain in its economic consequences. One of my aims is to prevent this arising."

Yesterday, Prices Secretary Shirley Williams said that she will quit active politics if a ma-

jority of Britons vote in a referendum to take the country out of the Common Market.

Mr. Jenkins and Mrs. Williams are the two most prominent members of the Labor party's right-wing minority, which wants Britain to stay in the nine-member group which it joined 20 months ago.

Mr. Jenkins has headed a minority Labor government since the last election, Feb. 28, in which no party won an overall majority in Parliament.

At his daily campaign news conference, Mr. Jenkins was asked about the sudden reopening of the Labor party rift over the Common Market.

"The whole country is divided on this issue and the parties themselves are divided," Mr. Jenkins replied.

Conceding that "people do have very strong views on this," Mr. Jenkins said:

"Throughout the life of our party, there have been people who have felt very strongly about various questions. When they are members of a government which makes decisions that offend against these views, then it is traditional that they accept the cabinet decision or leave the government."

The Conservatives and Liberals sought to add to the Labor government's discomfiture.

Conservative party chairman William Whitelaw said at his party's daily news conference: "We take the view that we are members of the Common Market. That is our position. A referendum is quite unnecessary."

Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe said: "I applaud Mrs. Williams' frankness and respect her sincerity. The country doesn't expect people to stand on their heads in order to maintain an appearance of government solidarity."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Talks Set To Heal Farm Rift In EEC

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26.—The agriculture ministers of the nine Common Market nations decided today to meet Wednesday in Luxembourg to try to defuse the crisis caused by West Germany's rejection of a provisional agreement on increasing by 5 per cent the guaranteed prices for EEC farm products.

Common Market sources said that France and West Germany also have suggested that foreign ministers attend the meeting to guarantee that the problem be debated on a high political level, not just in technical terms. The seven other EEC nations probably will agree, they said.

In Paris, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said he was "sure" the West German move was "the result of a misunderstanding" and that the price rise would take place as planned.

Mr. Chirac said that he was "convinced" that, after the meeting in Luxembourg on Wednesday, "this misunderstanding will be cleared up and the 5 per cent rise in farm prices can come into effect as planned Oct. 1."

Clarification Seen  
He said that the French government interpreted the West German action "as a request for clarification."

In Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told parliament that West Germany had used its veto in the farm-price issue to save Europe from "further disintegration."

Defending his government's action, Mr. Schmidt charged other EEC nations with protecting the interests of their farmers at the expense of European unity.

Both the Chancellor and Mr. Chirac made their statements after Mr. Schmidt this morning made a telephone call to French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Tax Relief, Aid  
French Agriculture Minister Christian Bonnet, who with Mr. Chirac met farm organization leaders in Paris, warned that, if the problem was not cleared up at next week's meeting, the French government would hold further talks with farm representatives and meet their demands for tax relief and other financial aid.

However, under pressure from Bonn, the government refrained for the moment from offering French farmers special financial benefits that could be construed as a violation of the EEC Common Agricultural Policy.

The crisis goes beyond whether farm-support prices should go up by 5 per cent, as the ministers provisionally agreed here last week, or 4 per cent, as the West German government is demanding now.

The issue, according to both Common Market and West German officials here, is the result of years of German frustration over having to pay a disproportionate share of Common Market bills, particularly in agriculture.

West Germany, they said, is refusing to bankroll Europe and is backing the refusal with political and economic power.

National Measures  
The West German Cabinet said it would approve the 5 per cent increase only if the other eight nations agreed to scrap "national measures"—a mass of direct subsidies which France and other nations have given farmers outside Common Market rules. Otherwise, it said, West Germany would hold out for a maximum 4 per cent raise.

The subsidies give other European farmers an advantage over West German farmers. They also keep many of Europe's notoriously inefficient farmers in business.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Political Rally Held By Ethiopian Students

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—University students today defied the Ethiopian military government's ban on demonstrations for the third time in two weeks and held a rally to discuss the political situation.

More than 1,000 students assembled on the campus of the Addis Ababa University to demand that the two-week-old provisional military government return power to civilians. Two truckloads of soldiers were stationed outside the campus but did not intervene. No incidents were reported.

## Price Estimated at \$1.5 Million De La Tour Painting Bought In France by Gallery in U.S.

By Grace Glueck

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (NYT).—The National Gallery of Art in Washington has acquired one of the rare authenticated paintings of the 17th-century French artist Georges de La Tour. The gallery is known to consider the painting its most important acquisition since its purchase of a portrait by Leonardo da Vinci in 1967 from Prince Franz Josef of Liechtenstein at a price of \$5 to \$6 million.

The painting, known as "Magdalen of the Mirror," or the Fabius Magdalen, was exhibited at a major show of the artist's work at the Orangerie museum in Paris in 1972. It was owned by a French collector, André Fabius.

The painting's export to the United States is expected to stir protests in French cultural circles and among French nationalists, despoiling the loss of an irreplaceable masterpiece of the French heritage.

Painted about 1638-1642, the work depicts Mary Magdalen touching a skull as she gazes into a mirror that reflects the skull alone. The style is characteristic of the painter's "nocturnal" manner, in which cir-

cumbered areas of brilliant light illuminate a surrounding darkness. Although the price of the painting has been kept a secret, an earlier De La Tour, "The Beggar's Bowl," was sold at auction in 1972 to J. Paul Getty for just under \$1 million. New York dealers who have learned of the present purchase "estimate" the price at around \$1.5 million.

De La Tour is believed to have painted 300 to 350 pictures, of which fewer than 40 have been authenticated. Widely appreciated during his lifetime and admired by French royalty, the artist's work fell into obscurity after his death in 1652. There are only five or six of his authenticated works in U.S. collections.

The provenance, or history of the painting's ownership, has been traced only to 1877, when it was mentioned in the account books of a French restorer, Haru, as belonging to the Marquise de Caumont.

The painting was acquired by Mr. Fabius in 1939. Mr. Fabius was unavailable for comment in Paris. Known-edgable observers speculated that the French government had



'Magdalen of the Mirror,' by Georges de La Tour.

allowed its export because of a policy of strengthening its balance of payments. Because of its importance, the painting would have had to be

screened by a specially appointed government commission, which must approve all such sales to foreign purchasers. Members of the commission

would not comment on the matter, but a prominent member said he was aware that several valuable paintings recently had been cleared for sales abroad.

صك:امن الاصل







Praying Maid, Butler

# ate Unit Cuts Nixon Funds m \$850,000 to \$328,000

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (WP).—The House Appropriations Committee today slashed the budget for the Nixon transition unit by \$522,000, from \$850,000 to \$328,000. The committee's action would deprive Mr. Nixon of a government-paid maid, a government car and a government driver.

The committee's chairman, J. William Ford, D-Mich., reported that the panel agreed to slash the unit's budget by \$522,000, or 61 percent, to \$328,000. The panel also agreed to slash the unit's budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, by \$522,000, or 61 percent, to \$328,000.

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Three Drivers  
Sen. Montoya—who had been on the Senate committee—believes taxpayers should not be asked to pay for a private car and driver for Mr. Nixon.

Sen. Montoya said that he would seek to have language written into the bill to limit the number of federal employees that may be furnished free to the former President during his first six months in private life.

## on's Blood Clot Is Traced in Phlebitis in His Thigh

By Stuart Auerbach

LINGTON, Sept. 26 (WP).—A blood clot in former President Nixon's right thigh, there like a piece of wood, is being traced to a blood clot in his left leg, which was the beginning of the illness that characterized his last days.

Most of the clot in his leg probably in a femoral vein under the skin where the area of infection is.

at as a stream can break up of debris and carry it in the blood (which circulates the entire body in 10 to 15 seconds) off a piece of the clot.

al experts here said that the clot—described by on's physician, Dr. John A. Nix, as about the size of a 16 mm. in diameter—along the veins from the heart.

ot probably stopped along the side in or being caught in one of its branches. A small enough to get the heart and into the artery—leading from the heart to the lung—without entirely clogging that important vessel.

ck the pulmonary artery, would have to be the size of a blood vessel. Dr. John A. Nix, assistant professor of surgery at George Washington University Medical Center and a blood-vessel surgeon.

grudging attitude," the source said, and he was particularly upset that Marine authorities had only "grudgingly" given him permission to use the golf course at Camp Pendleton, the huge base near his California estate.

The subcommittee approved \$55,000 for Mr. Nixon's pension, plus \$200,000 for transition expenses such as moving. Besides the disallowed funds for a vault, the panel rejected \$50,000 requested for office equipment.

The appropriation is to cover the 11 months from Mr. Nixon's resignation last month until the end of the fiscal year next June 30. Last week, the House Appropriations Committee cut the \$850,000 requested to \$328,000, but Sen. Montoya felt that it should be cut further.

Two Segments  
The presidential transition period is divided into segments during the first year after the incumbent leaves office. The first segment is a transition period to sort out records, answer mail and perform similar official tasks. Then the law providing a permanent office and staff takes effect, but the appropriation is limited to \$96,000 annually.

The \$328,000 approved today by the Senate panel would cover both the transition and the subsequent period.

Yesterday, Sen. Montoya said that he would seek to have language written into the money bill to limit the now unlimited number of federal employees that may be furnished free to the former President during his first six months in private life.

Sen. Montoya held a second hearing yesterday to ask General Services Administrator Arthur Sampson why that much money was needed to support Mr. Nixon for a year.

Sen. Montoya had asked the advice of Controller General Elmer Staats on the request for Mr. Nixon and received an opinion that Mr. Nixon did qualify for benefits as a former president, including a \$60,000 annual pension, despite the circumstances of his resignation. But Mr. Staats suggested that Sen. Montoya "carefully" review the list of federal employees detailed to Mr. Nixon.

"It is not apparent to us," wrote Mr. Staats, how a butler, maid and three military drivers "would be used by a former president in connection with winding up his affairs."

ger a series of irregular, potentially fatal, events in the heart. These can include the wild, irregular beating of the heart, known as arrhythmias; fast heartbeats known as tachycardia; or shock. Some scientists theorize that the dead lung tissue releases a chemical that serves as the trigger.

The danger cited by Dr. Lundgren is that another piece of the clot in the thigh may break off and be large enough to block the pulmonary artery or trigger the irregular heart action.

Most doctors believe that the clot in Mr. Nixon's lung presents no further danger to him because it will remain where it is lodged and probably not break apart.

The anti-coagulants that he is receiving will not dissolve the clot in his lung nor the one in his thigh. But the medicine will prevent further clotting and stop the existing clots from growing.

Attaches itself  
Once a clot stops growing, it will generally attach itself to the wall of the blood vessel and become a stringy, thread-like substance that shows little evidence that it ever existed.

If other clots break off, his doctors may want to perform surgery to prevent the clots from traveling to the lung.

That could mean the use of three forms: tying off the interior vena cava (a major vein from the leg to the heart) above the area of inflammation, which would force the body to find an alternate pathway to carry blood from the leg to the heart; clipping the interior vena cava so that blood could flow through but clots would be stopped; or inserting an umbrella-like device through the jugular vein (in the neck) into the vena cava to screen out clots.

Chou Still in Hospital  
TOKYO, Sept. 26 (AP).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai today was reported by Peking radio to be still hospitalized there. The radio said the premier talked at his hospital with President Moktar Ould Daddah of Mauritania today.

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RECOGNITION—Mrs. Betty Ford, the President's wife, addresses a fund-raising luncheon in Chicago to benefit Republican women candidates in Illinois.

## White House Defends Flights Carrying Briefings to Nixon

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (WP).—The White House yesterday defended as "custom" the dispatch of special Air Force jets to California every week to bring classified National Security Council briefings on foreign policy to former President Richard Nixon.

Ronald Nessen, President Ford's press secretary, justified the flights, which the White House military office said cost about \$18,500 round trip, as "a custom that has been followed with other former presidents."

Mr. Nessen described the data as "weekly classified summary of international political, economic and military developments" of from 10 to 20 pages that is sent to Mr. Nixon on an average of once every 7 to 10 days. Mr. Nessen indicated that the flights were specifically to deliver the summaries.

A special flight is required rather than using the mail or a commercial flight, he said, because "these are classified and the law forbids the transmission of classified documents through the mails or on commercial airlines." The law was passed "during the rash of hijackings," he said.

Mr. Nessen said there was no time limit on the dispatch of the



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## After Secret Service Learned of Threat

# 3 Robert Kennedy Children Guarded for Week

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (WP).—The Secret Service protected three of the 11 children of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy for a week this month as the result of threats made in the Boston area to kidnap one of them.

Treasury Department spokesmen said today the protective details, authorized by President Ford, began Sept. 13 for the three children of Ethel and Robert Kennedy who are working or attending schools in the Boston area. The Secret Service is an agency of the Treasury Department.

"It wasn't clear which of the [three] kids was the target," Treasury Under Secretary Edward Schmults said.

The temporary protection ended Friday and there are no plans for further action other than a continuing investigation of the threat, according to a Secret Service spokesman.

Reports circulated today that the children of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., were the targets of threats Sunday, the day before he announced that he would not seek the presidency in 1976, but both Mr. Schmults and a spokesman for the senator denied the reports.

"A lot of people are getting this badly garbled," Mr. Schmults said. He noted that Christopher Lawford, Sen. Kennedy's nephew and a student at Tufts University in Boston, also received protection "because he happened to be in the area," but said he was not aware of any threats to the senator's children.

Richard Drayne, Sen. Edward Kennedy's press spokesman, said his office was notified Sept. 13, "by the FBI of Boston that they had information there was a proposed conspiracy to kidnap one of the children in the Kennedy family." Of all the children of the Kennedy brothers—John, Robert and Edward—only some

of Robert Kennedy's children were in the Boston area. Other sources said the threat was overheard by someone who then reported it to the FBI in Boston. The FBI refused to comment on any aspect of the case.

Mr. Drayne also denied reports that the threats contributed to Sen. Kennedy's decision to remove himself from the presidential race in 1976.

Labor Day Decision

"The senator made that decision over Labor Day [Sept. 21]," Mr. Drayne said, two weeks before the FBI learned of the threats. Mr. Schmults said Sen. Edward Kennedy's three children were not among those guarded by the Secret Service.

Protection was extended to

Robert Kennedy Jr., 20, and David Anthony Kennedy, 19, both students at Harvard University in Cambridge, and to Mary Courtney Kennedy, 18, a teaching intern at Park School near Boston.

Spokesmen for the schools confirmed that they had worked with the Robert Kennedy family to make the security measures as unobtrusive as possible so that the young persons "could be able to live a normal life," as one of them put it.

It was the first time the children of Robert Kennedy have had Secret Service protection since Robert Kennedy was assassinated in 1968, according to the Secret Service.

The only Kennedy child normally receiving Secret Service protection is John Kennedy Jr.,

13, son of the late President. His sister Caroline stopped receiving the coverage when she reached the age of 16.

Sen. Edward Kennedy has three children: Kara, 14, Edward, who was 13 yesterday, and Patrick, 7. The fight by Edward Kennedy Jr. against bone cancer was among the "family responsibilities" the senator cited in his decision not to seek the presidency.

Sen. Kennedy received Secret Service protection after Alabama Gov. George Wallace was shot down in a Maryland shopping center during the 1972 presidential campaign, but has not had it since. The Secret Service said.

The 11 Robert Kennedy children, seven boys and four girls, range in age from five to 24 and are scattered among five schools and two jobs in five states.

## FBI Seeks Main Source of Watergate Leaks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (NT).—The FBI is probing the source of "leaks" of classified information from its Watergate files to newsmen, a bureau spokesman confirmed yesterday. He described the investigation, which reportedly has been under way for several months, as an internal inquiry initiated by FBI Director Clarence Kelley.

The spokesman also confirmed reports that the office of Leon Jaworski, the special Watergate prosecutor, is being kept advised of the progress of the investigation. But sources in Mr. Jaworski's office have given no indication of what action, if any, the prosecutor plans to take in the matter.

Other sources familiar with the investigation said that one of those questioned recently by FBI agents was Mark Felt, who retired as the bureau's associate director in June, 1973, a year after the Watergate break-in.

Acting Director

Other former officials, including William Ruckelshaus, who served for 2 1/2 months last year as the acting FBI director, have also been interviewed by agents working on the case, the sources said.

## Calif. Court Accepts Nixon Bar Resignation

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26 (AP).—Former President Richard Nixon's resignation from the state bar has been accepted by the California Supreme Court, ending his law career, which began before World War II. In a brief order signed yesterday by Chief Justice Donald Wright, the court said: "The Sept. 16, 1974, voluntary resignation signed by Richard M. Nixon as a member of the State Bar of California is accepted without prejudice to further proceedings in any disciplinary matter pending against him before the state bar, should he again seek to become a member thereof." Disciplinary proceedings could be reinitiated against Mr. Nixon, should he reapply to the state bar.

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## In Bid to 'Save' Assistance Bill

## Ford Accepts Cuts in Aid to Turks

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (WP).—President Ford agreed today to support a relatively mild version of an amendment to halt U.S. military aid to Turkey, as he struggled to keep his overall foreign assistance bill from being engulfed in restrictions.

The President made the concession to rising congressional sentiment for the Turkish limitations during a two-hour meeting with top leaders at the White House, the Senate minority lead-

er, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, reported.

However, it was unclear whether the administration had been able to head off further setbacks in the foreign aid bill.

The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, said after the meeting that the aid bill would be brought to the Senate floor for debate next week. In its present form, the measure contains the most far-reaching restrictions and deepest cuts ever included in such legislation.

Even so, many senators up for

election in November, including some Republicans, are expected to oppose the bill or go along with even further spending limits and restrictions on presidential flexibility in the aid bill.

At today's White House meeting, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger presented the administration's view that passage of restrictive amendments would damage his efforts to work for a settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Tuesday, the House voted 207 to 90 to suspend military aid to Turkey until President Ford can certify "substantial progress" toward a separation of Greek and Turkish forces on the island.

What the administration apparently agreed to support today was a milder version of the restrictive language approved yesterday by the Senate Appropriations Committee. It provides for the suspension of the aid until the President certifies that Turkey is "making good-faith efforts to reach a negotiated settlement."

## Against the Interest

White House spokesman Ronald Nissen said today that the administration still felt that passage of restrictions would work "against the interest of all parties, including Greece."

Mr. Nissen said that the congressional leaders also discussed the administration's trade bill. He said that the President felt "this was a very useful and constructive meeting."

The milder language on Turkish aid suspensions was part of a broader appropriations bill to continue government spending at last year's levels until the end of the present session of Congress.

The administration would like to use this measure as its foreign aid spending authorization until compromises can be worked out on assistance to Turkey, India, China, Chile and South Korea.

However, it seemed likely that the foreign aid bill would come up next week anyway. Sen. Mansfield has repeatedly turned down administration pleas for a postponement until after the election.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee placed numerous amendments on the aid package. It sharply reduced and placed ceilings upon all kinds of aid to Indonesia, called for a phasing out of military assistance to South Korea by 1977 and took away the President's special authority to transfer \$250 million worth of Pentagon stocks to Cambodia in the interest of "national security."

Other senators are seeking to tack on amendments limiting the "covert operations" of the Central Intelligence Agency abroad.

## Greeks Rule Out Kissinger As Mediator in Cyprus Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 26 (AP).—Greece has ruled out any role for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as a mediator in its desultory talks with Turkey over the future of Cyprus.

"I don't see the role of Henry Kissinger as a mediator trusted by us and trusted by the Turks," George Mavros, Greek foreign minister, said yesterday.

Mr. Mavros said that he could understand Mr. Kissinger's interest in the Cyprus situation because of its danger to world peace. "Any interest is well accepted, but not as an official mediator."

Mr. Kissinger tried without success in July to avert the confrontation between Greece and Turkey. He has appeared recently to be moving gradually into a new major peacemaking effort on the order of his shuttle diplomacy between the Arabs and Israelis last winter.

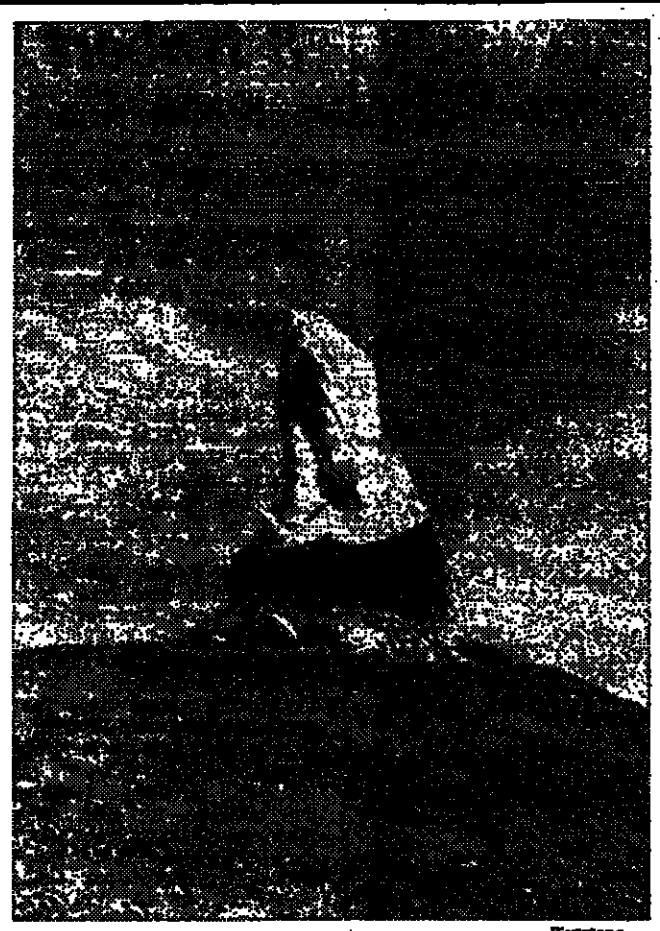
## Cyprus Stop Hinted

After a meeting with Mr. Mavros on Tuesday, Mr. Kissinger hinted to newsmen that he might stop in Cyprus during his trip to the Middle East next month. "The United States is prepared to do what is useful to bring about

## 4,000 Soccer Fans, Naples Police Clash

NAPLES, Sept. 26 (AP).—Four thousand fans stormed the Naples soccer stadium last night and tried to break in without buying tickets, police said.

When police tried to drive them back, the fans attacked them with stones and bottles. Thirteen policemen were injured, police said. The crowd was eventually dispersed with tear gas. Authorities finally decided to let the crowd in free for the second half of the Naples-Catanzaro game. Naples won 1-0.



THE WORLD'S BIGGEST HANDS—Joined in a position of prayer, these hands sit atop a hill near Webb City, Mo. They were sculpted by Jack Dawson to inspire prayers for peace. The hands are 30 feet high, weigh 110 tons and took two years to complete.

## Obituaries

## Tracy Voorhees, Organized U.S. Army Relief Operations

SUGAR HILL, N.H., Sept. 26 (AP).—Tracy S. Voorhees, 84, former under secretary of the U.S. Army and organizer of relief operations during and after World War II, died yesterday at his summer home.

His first big assignment was in 1942, when he assembled \$1 billion worth of medical supplies for the army.

Mr. Voorhees took a team of experts to England to prepare for the care of casualties in the Normandy landing. In 1944, he organized an airlift of medical supplies in the China-Burma-India theater. He later was given a similar assignment in the Southwest Pacific.

After the war, Mr. Voorhees accompanied former President Herbert Hoover to Germany to evaluate the food situation. Their report resulted in large appropriations for food relief.

In 1947, he became food administrator for the occupied areas, supervising the shipment of about 700,000 tons of food a month to Germany alone.

The following year, President Harry Truman appointed Mr. Voorhees assistant secretary of the Army and, in 1949, promoted him to under secretary. He resigned in 1950.

## John McCarten

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (NYT).—John McCarten, 63, a writer for New Yorker magazine for 40 years and the magazine's film or drama critic for about 20 of them, died of cancer yesterday. Mr. McCarten had lived in Dublin for the last six years.

## William M. Sloane

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (NYT).—William M. Sloane, 68, book publisher and author, died yesterday at his home in New York City, after a long illness.

## S. African Police Stop Black Rally

DURBAN, South Africa, Sept. 26 (AP).—Police broke up a banned meeting of about 1,000 African supporters of Frelimo, the Mozambique Liberation Front. Police drove by scores of persons as the police waded in to disperse the meeting held late yesterday in defiance of a government ban.

The meeting was sponsored by the South African Students Association and the Black People's Convention.

The police moved in after officials repeatedly warned the crowd to disperse. The warnings were drowned out by the shouts of Frelimo slogans and songs of the African National Congress, which is banned in South Africa. Stones and bottles were thrown at the authorities just before the police attacked with dogs.

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## Calley Decision Cuts a Swath In U.S. Civilian-Military Law

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (WP).—U.S. District Judge Robert Elliott ruled today that the Army was incapable of holding a fair trial for 1st Lt. William Calley appeared to be one of the most sweeping decisions in the turbulent history of "fair trial-free press" controversies.

Equally far-reaching in the view of legal experts was the judge's separate decision that the withholding of potentially favorable evidence by the House Armed Services Committee was both invalid and a denial of Calley's constitutional rights.

These and other pronouncements in the judge's 132-page opinion swept so broadly across military and constitutional law that they alone could prompt appeals. The Justice Department, in fact, announced today that it would appeal the decision.

So far, the Army has announced that it will appeal, without detailing why. The Army also has said that it will ask for a stay of execution of Judge Elliott's ruling that Calley be released "forthwith" from military prison.

It is not unusual for courts to set aside convictions because the trial judge failed to insulate jurors from the effects of pervasive publicity. That was the principle laid down by the Supreme Court's 1960 decision in the case of Dr. Sam Sheppard.

But the Sheppard and other decisions have assumed that the judge had the power to take precautions, such as locking up the jury, that would be effective.

However, Judge Elliott based his decision in part on what he called "the lack of power inherent in the military judge and in the military system itself to protect" Calley's right to a fair trial.

According to Judge Elliott, Calley's trial judge could issue careful and conscientious guidelines and orders to witnesses forbidding them to talk with the news media before the trial, but the judge was "impotent" when it came to enforcing them.

"Every citizen of this nation, no matter how notorious, has the right to be tried in a court, whether military or civilian, that can protect him against prejudicial coverage by the news media," Judge Elliott said. "An accused should not be tried by a court which must announce that it is powerless to enforce its own orders."

This reasoning, if sustained by higher courts, could make it very difficult for the military ever to try a celebrated case, at least one as infamous as the My Lai massacre.

Judge Elliott's ruling was at odds with statements of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals during the pretrial stages of the Calley case. That court, the highest armed services tribunal, said that the presiding judge at Calley's court-martial had full authority to enforce any lawful orders.

The military court went on to reject Calley's prejudicial publicity argument. It found much of the My Lai coverage factual, more related to national responsibility than personal guilt, and some of it very sympathetic to Calley.

In any event, the military court said, the publicity did not prevent the selection of a military jury incapable of reaching an unbiased verdict. The power of "a federal court to disregard the military tribunal's judgment on this point is itself a potential issue if the government appeals."

Judge Elliott's rejection of "legislative privilege" for secret House testimony by several My Lai witnesses raised still another issue that higher courts may have to resolve.

The judge said the Supreme Court "decided" Calley's case in its 8-to-0 rejection of former President Nixon's claim of executive privilege for White House tapes demanded for the Watergate cover-up trial.

Actually, the Supreme Court specifically reserved judgment on legislative privilege and special prosecutor Leon Jaworski argued that the constitutional problem is quite different when a legislature seeks to withhold information from a court.

In addition, the Supreme Court did not decide in the famous tapes case what would happen to a defendant who subpoenaed evi-

dence only to have it withheld by a President or Congress.

Calley Lawyer Protests COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 26 (UPI).—Kenneth Henson, an attorney for Calley, today criticized the Army's decision to delay Calley's release from a military prison. He said the Army had acted differently in the case of "trait-dodgers and deserters."

The court decree called for the Army to release him forthwith and we hoped they would release him forthwith," Mr. Henson said.

## Agriculture in China Praised By U.S. Scientists After Visit

By Joseph Lelyveld

HONG KONG, Sept. 26 (NYT).—China's efforts to increase food production have been praised by a group of American scientists who made a four-week tour of Chinese research institutions and communes.

"You had to look hard to find a bad field," said Dr. Norman Borlaug, the plant breeder who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970. "Everything was green and nice everywhere we traveled."

The scientists said Monday that they found their hosts reticent about crop estimates. But the visitors came away with a general impression that this year's crop is exceptionally good, possibly the best China has known.

That impression has weight, for the 10 scientists in the delegation are all experienced crop observers in Asia.

"The rice crop was really

Ex-Royal Palace In Lisbon Heavily Damaged by Fire

LISBON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—A fire swept through Lisbon's former royal palace Tuesday, causing heavy damage and destroying 500 old paintings, including some by Goya and Rubens.

Palace curator Aires de Carvalho said that the damage was "incalculable." He added that some could not be replaced.

The fire broke out Monday night and was brought under control several hours later by 350 firemen. It destroyed the oldest part of palace, but was kept from the parts housing the Portuguese crown jewels and a library.

The 18th-century palace, situated between the Tagus River and Monsanto Park, was built after the 1755 Lisbon earthquake and served as the residence of Portuguese kings up to the second half of the last century.

Under the regime of the late dictator Antonio Salazar, the palace was used for state receptions. The government had it renovated at a cost of \$1 million for a 1971 NATO conference.

Britain, Australia To Cut Air Services

CANBERRA, Sept. 26 (AP).—The Australian and British governments have agreed to major cutbacks in Australia-Britain air services as of Oct. 1.

Transport Minister Charles Jones announced Monday that to balance the withdrawal of services by Australia's overseas airline, Qantas, through North America and Mexico to London, Britain had agreed that British Airways would cease operations on the South Pacific route between Australia and the United States.

The governments also have approved the elimination of routes by way of West Africa and South America to Australia.

Dean Riddle Retiring

PARIS, Sept. 26 (NYT).—The Very Rev. Stungus Lee Riddle, 70, dean of the American Cathedral in Paris, will leave Paris Oct. 1, as dean emeritus, to become honorary minister of St. Bartholomew's Church in New York City. His successor will be the Very Rev. Robert Oliver, formerly dean of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Jackson, Miss.

U.K. Paper Still Shut

LONDON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—The London Daily Telegraph failed to appear today for the third day in a row because of a pay dispute between management and the National Graphical Association.

Farming Still Nonmechanized

High-Yield Crops Fail to Alter Asian Style

Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines, covered 2,400 farms in more than 30 villages in those countries.

According to Randolph Barker and Teresa Anden of the Institute's Department of Agricultural Economics, the survey found that the size of farms and the form of tenure had "not changed dramatically since the introduction of the modern varieties."

Furthermore, although more machinery, fertilizers and pesticides were used as output and income grew, more than half the farms adopting the new technology used more hired labor from within the village. Forty per cent used more family labor and 20 per cent hired extra labor from outside the village.

"The villages where labor-saving technology had been most widely adopted since the introduction of modern varieties also reported the largest number of families with increased employment of family and hired labor," the summary asserted.

## Police Hunt The Dregs Of Yokohama

OSAKA, Japan, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Japanese police were trying to learn today how a truckload of imported Yugoslav red wine was turned into water.

The 20,000 litres of wine, worth 5 million yen (about \$17,000), was stored on the truck at a bonded warehouse in Yokohama for six days. The truck was then driven to Osaka, where the fraud was discovered.

Police believe a switch was carried out at Yokohama.

Starvation said Dr. Sterling Wortman, a vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation and leader of the delegation. "There was just field after field that was as good as anything you can see."

The stark contrasts between modern and ancient farming practices that typify the most successful farming regions in South and Southeast Asia were remarkably absent in China, the scientist observed in an interview. "They're all being brought up to the level of skills of the best people," he said.

The delegation came away with "half a trunk full" of samples of Chinese plant varieties. Dr. Wortman said, including 30 to 35 varieties of rice seed. Plant geneticists had been eager to get plant specimens from China. The delegation, which was sponsored by the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, left with the hope that its visit would open the way to regular exchanges.

Dr. Wortman said he was surprised by the strides the Chinese had made in breeding and disseminating new varieties of dwarf rice similar to the so-called "miracle rice" that was developed at the International Rice Research Institute in Los Banos, the Philippines. The director of the institute, Dr. Nyle Brady, was a member of the delegation.

Early Samples Plant scientists at the Grain Crops Research Institute near Canton told the visitors that they had procured samples developed at the rice institute as early as 1967, which is when those varieties were starting to come into general use in Southeast Asia.

But the Americans were told that the varieties developed in the Philippines had proved to have a growing season that was 30 to 35 days too long for Chinese conditions. The varieties that the visitors found in widespread use all seemed to have been locally developed.

The American scientists expressed one reservation. Large numbers of researchers had been sent to work in the fields in recent years, they found, with the result that the laboratories appeared to be neglected.

Bormann Kin Shuns Bones Said to Be His

BONN, Sept. 26 (AP).—The family of Martin Bormann has refused to claim the skull and other bones identified as those of Hitler's former deputy, a West German justice official said yesterday.

Joachim Richter, Frankfurt's deputy attorney general and chief investigator of the Bormann case, said that the unclaimed bones were being transferred to Frankfurt and would be kept there in a vault used to store evidence. Authorities officially identified the remains 17 months ago and ruled that Bormann had committed suicide on May 2, 1945.

U.K. Paper Still Shut

LONDON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—The London Daily Telegraph failed to appear today for the third day in a row because of a pay dispute between management and the National Graphical Association.

## Tokyo is 8 hours away

(09.10) This is the actual time in Tokyo  
(01.10) This is the time your body brought along from Europe.



We don't mean that you can fly to Tokyo from Europe in 8 hours. Even our Trans-Siberian Express Copenhagen — Moscow — Tokyo takes 13 hours — other flights over Siberia take 14—17 hours.

But Tokyo time is 8 hours ahead of European time. If you arrive in Tokyo at 9 in the morning, you "body clock" shows 1 a.m.

There are direct connecting flights to Copenhagen and the Trans-Siberian Express on Saturday morning from

Amsterdam	Berlin	Dusseldorf	Hamburg	Prague
Basel	Brussels	Frankfurt	London	Zagreb
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and additional connections via Frankfurt or Hamburg.

So wherever you come from in Europe, you can treat yourself to a 24-hour rest after your arrival in Tokyo and be fit for fight on Monday morning.



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## h, Climatic Effects Seen

Experts Say Aerosol Gases  
Depleting Earth Ozone Layer

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (NYT).—Scientists have calculated that aerosol gases released by aircraft could deplete the ozone layer that protects life from lethal ultraviolet radiation.

Calculations by scientists at the University of California, Los Angeles, and other researchers, show that these gases, aerosol propellants for sprays, insecticides and the like, are efficient in promoting the breakdown of the ozone layer, which has exposed a new and serious threat to the stability of the ozone layer that lies between 10 and 30 miles above the earth's surface.

There also has been concern about the layer would be depleted by exhaust gases from a set of supersonic transport aircraft by extensive explosions or weapons.

Dr. Fred Kille, chief of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said that

U.S. Adds  
to Interpol  
Drug Drive

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—The United States has agreed to provide extra police officers to the international police organization, Interpol, to intensify its fight against drug trafficking.

Interpol sources said European countries will increase their annual contribution by 10 percent while the United States will make a special contribution of \$120,000, the sources

budget was increased by Swiss francs (about \$166). The decision was made at Interpol's general assembly which began here Friday and is continuing here.

The United States is one of the few countries to finance the office of a liaison officer in Southeast Asia with officers already in the Middle East, sources said.

A similar system is being set up in Latin America to stop drug traffic in cocaine. Interpol's program to control narcotics will be reinforced by another information exchange, the Narcotics Intelligence System, the sources said. The information gathered by the agency is centralized at Interpol's headquarters.

let Emigrés  
t Magazine

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—A recent Soviet émigré magazine started a magazine to bring together East-European writers who have fled their homelands over the past 15 years.

The magazine, "Continents," was founded at a reception attended by Andrei Sinyavsky, Vladimir Maximov, Alexander Galich and several other Soviet émigrés. Maximov, who left the Soviet Union in March on a one-year visa, said the magazine's first issue will appear on Oct. 10 and later in several European languages. It will be an unpublished chapter under Solzhenitsyn's novel "The Circle" and a preface by Nobel prize-winning

nch Seamen  
2-Day Strike

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—The country's two biggest seamen unions have called on their members to strike Friday and Saturday to protest the French government's decision to raise the price of French wine.

The ship has been on the water since the two staged a similar strike, they claimed was a success.

ch Jail Spaniard  
Heroin Charges

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26 (UPI).—Police today have arrested a Spaniard who, they said, headed a network smuggling heroin into the United States.

The arrest stemmed from a detention in New York of two French brothers, Claude and Claude, and accomplices in possession of pounds of heroin. Police said Mr. Jimenez-Cantor suspected of directing narcotics traffic between Europe and the United States for more than a year.

in New Zealand  
LONDON, New Zealand, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Five men today in a lunch-hour factory at a chemical factory waterfront industrial area

nitric oxides injected into the stratosphere by a nuclear war could wipe out the ozone layer.

Because certain wavelengths of ultraviolet light from the sun break down molecules essential to life, it is believed that land life did not emerge until development of the ozone layer, late in the earth's history. The lethal wavelengths cannot penetrate water.

The prevalent concern, however, is not over total loss of the ozone, which is broken down and restored in a complex sequence of day and night chemical reactions. Rather, it is a fear of a depletion large enough to cause widespread skin cancer and other effects.

Furthermore, because ultraviolet absorption by ozone contributes substantially to upper atmospheric heating, reduction of such heating could alter climates.

Ozone is a gas whose molecules are formed of three oxygen atoms instead of the two that are paired in ordinary oxygen. It develops where sunlight has split molecules of ordinary oxygen, providing individual atoms that can merge to convert two-atom molecules into the three-atom ozone molecule.

## Freon Is Trade Name

The Harvard calculations were made by Dr. Michael McElroy, professor of atmospheric science, and Dr. Steven Wofsy, an atmospheric physicist. They found that, even if dispersal of aerosol propellants and other such gases, widely known under the trade name Freon, is halted as soon as practicable, depletion of the ozone layer by 1990 could reach 5 percent.

They consider a halt by the end of this decade to be the earliest plausible time, in view of political and commercial considerations. As others have pointed out, the effect will continue for some time after a cutoff because the gas, which is at sea level, must work its way up into the stratosphere.

If, according to the Harvard scientists, the cutoff is delayed until the effect on the ozone layer, when the depletion level reaches 10 percent, becomes indisputable, the consequences could be more severe.

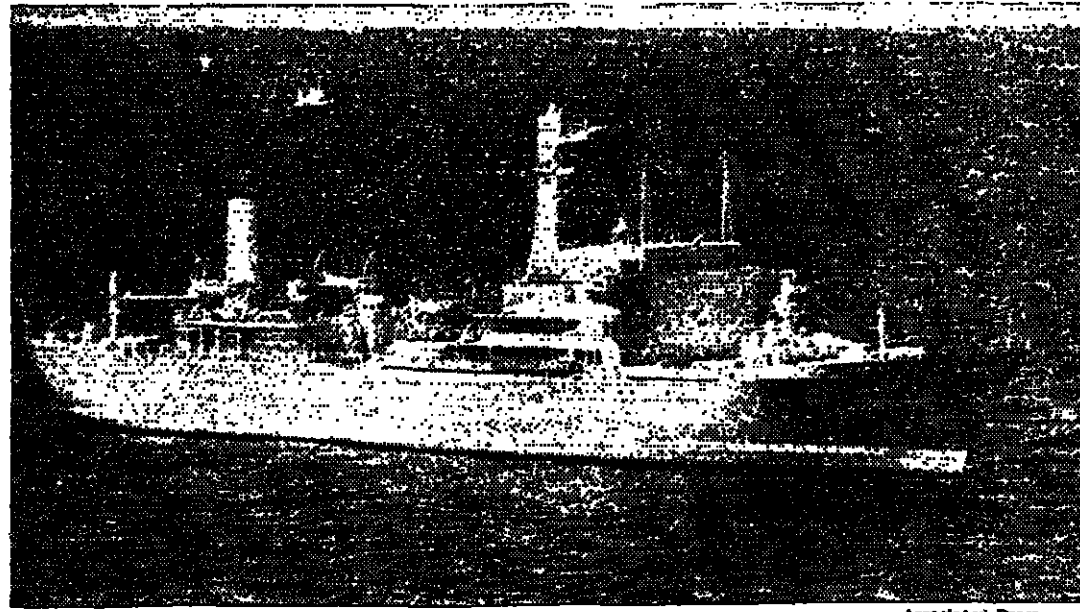
Basing their calculations on a relatively conservative estimate of an annual increase of 10 percent in the release of the gases, they predict that the depletion will not level off until the year 2000. By then, they believe, the ozone layer will have been reduced by 14 to 15 percent.

If the release of Freon continues to increase by 21 percent a year, as has recently been the case for the aerosol propellants, the ozone level will be down 7 percent by 1984 and 30 percent by 1994. A cutoff in 1987 would modify the effect to a maximum depletion in 1995 of 2 percent.

In all cases, recovery would be slow since there are no chemical reactions that remove such gases from the air.

In an independent analysis, three University of Michigan scientists have concluded that, by 1985 or 1990, chlorine derived from the atmosphere's Freon content will have become the dominant factor in ozone breakdown.

This report, by Dr. Ralph Cicerone, Dr. Richard Stolarski and Dr. Stacy Walters, appears in the new issue of the journal Science.



**TROUBLED WATERS**—The 8,214-ton Japanese nuclear ship Mutsu seen drifting off northern tip of Japan this week as she waited for permission to anchor for refueling and resupplying food. The ship has been drifting since its reactor developed radioactive leak on first test voyage earlier this month. Local fishermen have been refusing its return to home port for fear of nuclear contamination of the waters.

## Warns of 'Field of Corpses'

## Spanish Right Rejects Liberalization

MADRID, Sept. 26 (UPI).—Spanish rightists today told Premier Carlos Arias Navarro that they reject his policy of political liberalization.

In the bluntest anti-government language since the end of the Civil War in 1939, the rightists said that the present political system should be maintained and warned that a move toward democracy might lead over a "field of corpses."

"We want to have nothing to do with your policies," the rightists told Mr. Arias in a two-page editorial in the magazine Fuerza Nueva, which is edited by Blas Piñar, a member of parliament appointed by Chief of State Francisco Franco and spokesman for the ultraright.

"We cannot collaborate with you, not even in the opposition. The kind of democracy that is advocated so much may lead over a field of corpses," the editorial said.

The warning came at a time of increasing tension between political moderates and conservatives over Spain's future political course.

The tension has existed since Mr. Arias announced in February that he wanted to give Spaniards more political freedom. It was increased by the recent illness of Gen. Franco, which appeared to signal that the end of his rule was near.

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Honduras' Toll of 7,500-8,000  
Is Cut to 1,000 by U.S. Survey

By Stanley Meisler

SAN PEDRO SULA, Honduras, Sept. 26.—The death toll for the devastation caused by Hurricane Fifi is falling in a dramatic way.

Here at the airport for San Pedro Sula, a headquarters for relief to Honduras, Maj. Thomas Morgan, chief of the U.S. Army disaster area survey team, said yesterday that "based on confirmed bodies and reliable sources, I would say that the total number dead is 1,000."

His estimate differed sharply with the official estimate of the Honduran government that the flooding of the hurricane killed 7,500 to 8,000 persons.

Maj. Morgan also said that he believed 5,000 to 10,000 Hondurans needed food and medical supplies and that the total made homeless probably amounted to 100,000. The Honduran government's estimate of homeless is 300,000 to 350,000.

Town Was Ravaged

The town of Choloma in the Sula Valley provides an example of how different the estimates can be. There is no doubt that the town was ravaged. Mud slid down mountains into the Choloma River. The rain of the hurricane and the mud swelled

the river until it burst its banks and hurled sheets of water and mud against the town.

On Saturday, the Honduran Army said 2,760 bodies had been found in the Choloma area. On Sunday, the mayor of Choloma said that 600 bodies had been buried in a mass grave and perhaps 2,000 others were still covered by mud. But Maj. Morgan told newsmen, "It is possible that people were buried in the mud throughout the valley. But Choloma was the hardest hit. And the confirmed deaths there are 200."

Yet, whether 1,000 or 8,000 died, there is no doubt that Honduras is now a woe-filled country. Indecently, almost a week after Hurricane Fifi, newsmen flying over the Sula Valley can still spot people waving for help. They are standing on little patches of land in front of their homes, surrounded by water. Some of the waters have receded but much of the valley still looks like a vast muddy lake.

Los Angeles Times.

Columnist Also  
Plans to Retire  
At End of Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—Joseph Alsop said in his syndicated column yesterday that he intends to retire at the end of this year. Mr. Alsop has sold his home here and plans an around-the-world trip early next year.

The thrice-weekly column, now distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate to nearly 300 newspapers in the United States and abroad, first appeared in 1927.

"The reporter's trade is for young men," Mr. Alsop, 64, wrote today. "Your feet, which do the legwork, are nine times more important than your head."

However, Mr. Alsop said in a telephone interview that he plans an active retirement, devoting much of his time to completing a scholarly work he began eight years ago "on what I like to call the phenomenon of taste." The work is to be a two-volume history of art collection and art marketing.

He also will continue to write occasional political essays. "After 45 years in the business, I want to keep my franchise," Mr. Alsop said.

Belgians Send Regime  
Anti-Inflation Ideas

BRUSSELS, Sept. 25 (AP).—Belgians are responding to a suggestion in a speech Monday by Premier Leo Tindemans that they submit ideas on fighting inflation and saving money. The Premier's office said today that one letter on "useless" spending in a state-controlled organization contained enough serious information to warrant an investigation. The organization has not been publicly named.

Meanwhile, the government announced an inflation rate of 15.5 percent between September last year and this month. The retail price index now is at 131.67, an increase of 1.76 points over last month. Higher prices for newspapers, potatoes and rail fares accounted for most of the increase.

## Scales Peak to Recover Wife's Body

## Soviet Climber Performs Sad Duty

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (NYT).—The husband of the leader of the women's mountaineering team that perished in a storm atop Lenin Peak last month climbed the 23,400-foot mountain himself to recover his wife's body and bury her and seven women companions.

Against the advice of friends and driven by a compulsion to learn how one of the worst tragedies in Soviet mountaineering had taken place, Vladimir Shatayev ascended the Soviet Union's third highest mountain in 2 1/2 days.

Mr. Shatayev, who works as a trainer for the mountaineering federation, returned with the tale of his experience and recollections of his 35-year-old wife, Elvira.

Mr. Shatayev, 37, introduced his Moscow-born wife, a former art student, to the sport of climbing. "She didn't like the mountains at first," he remembered. "She swore at them. She thought that the rucksack was too heavy."

But the aversion evaporated and Elvira Shatayev worked up through the various grades of expertise to become a Master of Sports in mountaineering. She was the third woman to ascend 24,500-foot Communism Peak, the highest in the Soviet Union.

When Mrs. Shatayev organized the assault on Lenin Peak last summer she chose eight others for the team. Their mountain experience ranged from 5 years to 18 years and two of them had climbed Lenin Peak before.

In July, they pitched their tents in a high valley of the Pamirs, across a mountain stream from an international Alpine camp being run for Western climbers. To acclimatize to the altitude, they made two training climbs, then came down and wrote critiques of each other. One was dropped from the team when the others decided she was not competent enough.

Too Much Snow

Meanwhile, Mr. Shatayev and a companion climbed Lenin Peak, reaching the summit on July 30. "There was too much snow and it was very difficult," he recalled. "Conditions were so bad that we almost lost our way."

They climbed down the next day and met the women ascending at nearly 18,000 feet. At a snow cave dug by a Japanese team, Vladimir and Elvira Shatayev talked together for the last time.

"They were all feeling well," he said. "There were no bad omens of a tragedy, either on their side or on ours."

Mr. Shatayev left her and proceeded down to the base camp, and to Moscow. He returned to the Pamirs on Aug. 7 with Vladimir Koval, deputy chairman of the Soviet government's Sports Committee, in response to news that a Swiss woman climber had died of exposure on Lenin Peak. Only the next day did they learn that the Soviet women had been killed as well on the other side of the mountain. Their bodies were discovered by American and Japanese climbers after the storm had cleared.

5 Start Ascent

On Aug. 11, Mr. Shatayev started up the mountain, accompanied by four climbers from Chelyabinsk, a city in the Ural.

"Many Alpinists were against my ascent," he said. "It was understandable. To see eight dead bodies, including my wife's, would be too hard for me. But I was determined, because I had a sketch made by the Japanese climbers and it was not very clear for me."

Two of the Chelyabinsk climbers became ill and had to turn back. The others pushed up to the summit in a strong north wind on Aug. 13. Mr. Shatayev arrived at the scene of the tragedy before his two teammates. The knee-deep snow that he has remembered, he packed "like asphalt" by the wind.

The first one he found lying on the snow was his wife. "I couldn't approach her for a long time," he remembered. "It was such a contrasting picture. The sky was so blue and she was just lying there."

"I was hoping to find the diary she kept. She told me when we met that she was in very good spirits and felt like writing. I hoped I could find it so I could know what happened, but I couldn't find her blue rucksack anywhere."

Swiss Seen Defeating  
Move to Oust Aliens

GENEVA, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—A controversial move to halve the number of foreigners in Switzerland will get the support of just over one-third of the country's voters when it is submitted to a referendum next month, a public opinion poll predicted.

The poll, said that 35.2 percent of voters favored the move. 49.3 percent were against it and 15.5 percent were undecided. The initiative, launched by the small National Action party, proposes a cut in the number of foreigners in the country to about 500,000. At the moment there are just over a million, out of a total population of six million.

The eighth woman, whom the American climbers had been unable to locate five days earlier, was discovered high in a torn tent, buried under a friend. They had apparently been the two who fell ill in the storm, delaying the others from descending.

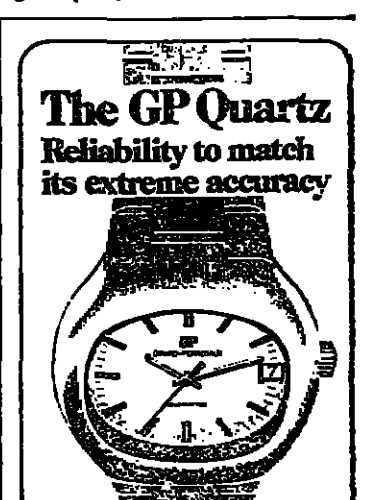
"Elvira must have been the last one to die because she was the lowest down," Mr. Shatayev concluded. "Apparently she had some resources but to leave the girls who were dying was impossible for her. When she realized that nothing could be done for the others, she started down, but it was too late."

The eight women were buried in two temporary snow graves at 23,000 feet. The task took five hours.

"You must understand that it was very difficult to work at that altitude," Mr. Shatayev said. "There were only three of us. The weather worsened but we didn't pay much attention."

They marked the graves with rock cairns and started down. "I myself have not decided whether to leave Elvira there or to bring her down to the valley where the camp is," Mr. Shatayev said. "I will go back up next summer and, if it is best, I shall leave her there. It would be a good place for her."

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Rep. Michael Harrington



## Waving Fingers at the Gale

One of the penalties the world must pay for today's instant communication is the instant simplification that goes with it. When President Ford and Mr. Kissinger bore down on the very tough problem posed by global inflation—and the part played in it by arbitrary increases in the price of oil—it was promptly dubbed, by the instant analysts, a "get tough" policy. And the response, from, among others, the Shah of Iran, visiting in faraway Australia, was not to what the President and the secretary of state said, but to how their remarks had been interpreted. "No one can wave a finger at us," said the Shah, "because we will wave a finger back."

Waving fingers to still a global economic gale is about as effective as whistling for a wind in a calm. The developing oil-producing nations have a case, and the Shah made it, sketchily, in his interview. The President of Venezuela has made it at greater length and with rather more plausibility in advertisements directed toward the American public. The case goes back to the crux of the matter: the terms of trade.

Producers of all raw materials have been very largely at the mercy of world market prices for their commodities. This has been tempered at times by various international cartel arrangements, as in sugar and coffee, and differing forms of local control have affected the price of other foodstuffs. Least affected by actual price-fixing have been in-

dustrial products in a highly competitive market. Yet the costs of those products have risen, largely through demand both among the industrialized and developing nations, and it is the latter who have been most severely affected.

To reduce these diverse and complex factors in the terms of trade to a rational basis will be far from easy. Lowering prices for industrial products does not only require shaving profits—and thereby reducing incentives and capital for investment—but lowered wages as well, so long as energy and raw material costs are fixed, or increase. And that, as the current election campaign in Britain will probably make clear, creates a very dangerous political situation. France is approaching its energy problem bravely, but there is little indication that its course will reduce the costs of its products. There is no facile answer to the questions posed by terms of trade in unilateral action by any country.

That answer can only be supplied by what the President and Mr. Kissinger advocate: International action that will take the interests of all into account. But in the meanwhile, oil prices, set by the world's most effective cartel, are adding to the confusion, making both manufactured goods and food more expensive for everyone—including the oil producers. The Shah may wave his finger at that, but if he hopes Iran will be more than a big oil well, he must take it into account.

## Détente

No one is going to oppose the ideal of Soviet-American détente, in its pure meaning, any more than one would willingly choose a world of tension and hostility in preference to a "generation of peace." The issue is whether the pursuit of détente is being wisely conducted, with proper regard for fundamental interests and full realization of pitfalls as well as rewards.

Secretary of State Kissinger's long-promised testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week provided a convenient summation of the sound conceptual arguments which he has developed in a series of statements over recent years.

He gave needed emphasis to the point that détente is a continuing process, a dynamic relationship, not a state of grace that at a given time will be finally achieved, signed and sealed, permitting the two superpowers to move on to other things. Détente is a pattern of mutual behavior that arises from each side's perception of its own self-interest. To be effective, in short, détente must give each side something that it wants.

The chief reservation about the policy of détente, as conceived by Mr. Kissinger under two presidents now, is that this country may find itself settling for minimal tangible benefit for itself in pursuit of a desirable abstraction, while the Soviet leadership successfully extracts real concessions in return for empty lip service.

Nowhere is this danger more clearly raised than in Secretary Kissinger's discussion of expanding trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. "The significance of trade . . . is inflated out of all proportion," he said, when political concessions—on Soviet emigration policy or other matters—are demanded in exchange. Is it really?

It is difficult to talk with a single Soviet official these days without learning that, far from being inflated out of proportion, trade is the single most important component in détente, as viewed from Moscow. Basing of nuclear tensions, formal recognition of the European status quo—these are desired goals of Soviet foreign policy; but the desperate, driving impulse of détente is access to Western advanced technology.

The broadest criticism to be made of the détente policy as so far implemented is that the extent of the political cost which the Russians are willing to pay for this access has scarcely even been tested in American diplomacy.

Mr. Kissinger argues that this country's bargaining power is limited, for the technology the Russians so desire is available as well from other countries as the United States. True in principle, perhaps, but demonstrably false in the recent years' experience of frustrated Soviet trade missions around the world. The dimensions of scale in the Soviet economy are so vast, the capacity of the Western industrial world—excluding the United States—so small by comparison, that only this country can begin to provide the massive capacity which Moscow requires.

Even the working procedures on the American side of the trade bargaining process can be faulted, despite high-level assurances to the contrary. While the Soviets envisage their many transactions in the broad context of political and economic needs, the American side has too often been content to let private entrepreneurs make their own deals on a purely commercial basis. If the government finally moves in to consider these transactions from a national interest viewpoint, it may be too late to matter.

The danger of détente as it has been pursued, therefore, is that the United States may get an eloquently expressed design for interrelationship, while the Russians get a new generation of computers. Compounding this imbalance, principles of behavior—however solemnly agreed—can be readily revoked, technological knowledge once disclosed can never be withdrawn.

Many in the executive branch as well as the Congress are well aware of these dangers. It is their responsibility to restrain an enthusiastic political leadership in the White House and State Department from succumbing to the abstract desirability of superpower détente, and insist that every single economic and political engagement with the Soviet Union be studied for its measure of mutual benefit, on its own merits.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Toward Cyprus Peace

The overwhelming (307 to 90) approval by the House of a binding cutoff in military aid to Turkey until "substantial progress" is made toward a Cyprus settlement dramatizes American revulsion against the massive Turkish aggression on the island. The action was also aimed at forcing administration compliance with laws that mandate such a cutoff when a recipient country misuses American military assistance.

Secretary of State Kissinger warned Congress that this move would be "destructive" of his efforts to advance a solution for Cyprus, but the exact opposite seems more plausible. Washington will now find it very difficult to maintain anything like the normal flow of military aid unless Turkey—currently the strongest party by far in the dispute—will demonstrate greater willingness to order the troop and territorial with-

drawals that will make fruitful negotiations possible. Mr. Kissinger is now in a stronger position to make that point than he was before the House voted.

One hopeful development is an indication from the Turks that the negotiations between leaders of the two Cyprus communities should move on from the agreement on prisoner exchange and strictly humanitarian matters to issues of political substance. These talks can continue even while Greece and Turkey are preoccupied with their election campaigns.

Prospects for a Cyprus settlement and solutions for other combustible Greek-Turkish questions—including those involving oil drilling rights, territorial waters and air space in the Aegean—will be greatly enhanced if both countries emerge from the elections with strong majority governments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 27, 1899

LONDON—A Herald correspondent learned yesterday from a private but well-informed source that though Her Majesty's government has been doing its utmost to bring the Boers to reason without force, they have very little hope of doing so while maintaining their position, and it is feared there will be war before October is many days old. The Press Association states that there is every probability that Parliament will be called together for a special session in two or three weeks.

#### Fifty Years Ago

September 27, 1924

NEW YORK—Arthur Brisbane, the chief editorial writer for William Randolph Hearst, raised a storm of applause by telling the Rotary Club here that he intended to vote for President Coolidge at the forthcoming elections. Mr. Brisbane declared that, in his opinion, all the candidates were honest and conscientious men, but that he would vote for President Coolidge because he thinks the President is right in urging that the air defenses of the country, rather than the Navy, be developed.



'Haig & Haig.'

## Henry Kissinger Reconsidered

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—At his confirmation hearings a year ago, Secretary of State Kissinger was asked his view of CIA covert operations. He replied in terms of American values: "I would say that our genius does not reside in clandestine activities on a broad scale." He added the caveat that he thought it would be dangerous to abolish "certain types of these activities."

Another public expression of Kissinger's views on interference in other countries was President Nixon's speech of last June 5, warning against too strong American support for the cause of Soviet Jews and dissidents. The voice was the voice of Nixon, but the hands were surely the hands of Kissinger.

"We would not welcome the intervention of other countries in our domestic affairs, and we cannot expect them to be cooperative when we seek to intervene directly in theirs. We cannot gear our foreign policy to transformation of other societies."

While opposing intervention in behalf of freedom in the Soviet Union, we now know, Kissinger presided over a program of subversion that helped turn Chile from democracy to tyranny. He did so not with his public attitude of concern for American values and respect for national sovereignty but with an arrogant assumption of the right to determine the fate of other societies. He reportedly told the Forty Committee, which controls secret activities abroad: "I don't see why we need to stand by and watch a country go Communist due to the irresponsibility of its own people."

### Humpty Dumpty

The point of receding the record is not to catch Kissinger in some more dissembling. Any one who cares knows by now that that is his nature. Even after the Chile caper was exposed, he could not resist misrepresenting its character when he urged congressional leaders not to restrain covert operations. He is like Humpty Dumpty, who said in a rather scornful tone: "When I use a word, it means just what I chose it to mean—neither more nor less."

The need, rather, is for the country to see Kissinger whole, without start and in his eyes. Along with his undoubted leadership as a negotiator there come defects that are increasingly apparent and that require correction elsewhere.

Two thoughtful appraisals of the Kissinger record have just appeared. One, written for the Boston Globe, by Richard Holbrooke, managing editor of the magazine Foreign Policy.

Other, in the current Atlantic, is by Thomas L. Hughes, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Holbrooke calls Kissinger's shiffling, calling him "the most successful diplomat in American history" but puts a critical focus on his methods and values. He can maneuver effectively,

Holbrooke suggests, because he operates without limits of principle or conviction. In the Vietnam negotiations, for example, he was wholly free of any consistency based on a set of moral beliefs. "Nor does he let 'human beings interfere with policy.' Some of his former associates 'consider him wholly without feeling for human suffering.'"

And he is "obsessively secretive." His aim is to remove the constraint of what Holbrooke calls America's "natural and healthy taste for open debate." He keeps anyone else from sharing in the real work of foreign policy.

In short, the Kissinger method is to operate alone, without the restraints normally imposed on officials by principle, institutions or even law. Just the other day he told a group of senators that he owned a considerable fortune in Turkey and indicated that he proposed to ignore the law unless explicitly ordered to obey it.

Hughes concentrates on the substantive effects of leaving everything to Kissinger. This "personalism," he suggests, risks putting the whole emphasis of American foreign policy on matters that interest Kissinger—or are susceptible to his talents—but that may not deserve such dominance.

Thus the Kissinger years have put enormous weight on the idea of détente with the Soviet Union. But what if the instrumental gains of détente, Hughes asks, "are mostly public relations" or what if the United States and Soviet Union together opt out of the hard issues that are going to be "the world's work for the rest of this century?"

It is no secret now what those deeper issues are: Resources, food, energy, economics. One reason that there has been inadequate attention to them is that they have not happened to interest the man who alone makes Amer-

ican foreign policy. After a year of selling arms to the Persian Gulf states and parading Richard Nixon through the streets of Cairo, Kissinger has suddenly discovered that the price of Arab oil is too high. We should not have had to wait for him.

There is no visible political substitute for Kissinger. But other institutions, in Congress and the executive, must reassess other values and other interests than his. We cannot let Kissinger alone define America's genius and the world's concerns.

WASHINGTON.—There is an old axiom that becomes more important as the world becomes more interdependent. The axiom is: Governments cannot do one thing.

That is, governments cannot do only one thing. Every governmental action has consequences other than the consequences it was designed to have. In fact, the unintended (and often undesired and undesirable) effects of government actions frequently are more important than the intended effects.

It would be nice—it also would be amazing—if the oil-producing nations, and especially the Arabs, would pause in their mischief long enough to consider how that action applies to what they are doing.

### Intentions

Last winter when the producers' cartel decided to raise prices and restrict production, the cartel members had several intentions. They wanted to make a lot of money and to isolate Israel, diplomatically, by putting intense

### Letters

#### Feeding the World

Re the editorial "Crops and Credibility" (Herald, Sept. 19):

It seems that the United States is expected to supply the world with food at no cost, as the loans are very rarely repaid, while the Arab nations, which are growing rich very rapidly, are doing very little. Why not give them the privilege of buying some of the surplus U.S. food for oil and give the food to some of the poor and starving countries as a gesture of their generosity.

It cost the U.S. billions of dollars to develop the ability to produce this abundance of food which many believe belongs to the entire world. If the rest of the world needs the food produced by the U.S. let them at least try to help in self-improvement programs such as population control. If population control is against their moral principles, then let their moral principles help to relieve their hunger.

I do not feel that when the food conference begins in Rome the United States must deem it necessary to increase its contribution, which will cause a rise in prices to even the poor at home, while the hungry nations create more hungry people to feed. Perhaps setting quotas for these countries and letting them control their population to meet these quotas would be a step in the right direction. I am 100 per cent in favor of helping to feed

the world, but not by ourselves. I feel that the other countries, which have the wealth and resources should share equally the cost.

M. R. SINGER.

Barcelona.

#### Equality for Women

Why, if George F. Will (Herald, Sept. 23) is so convinced of the triviality of "Guidelines" for Equal Treatment of the Sexes in McGraw-Hill Book Co. Publications, does he devote an entire column to running it down?

He charges that "they want to change reality and they think they can do this by tinkering with the language." What he seems to be forgetting is that all major publishing houses and newspapers operate with guidelines, written or unwritten, that far from clarity, decency, or merely consistency prescribe the written use of much spoken language. Among the most famous of these guidelines is "Watch Your Language," by Theodore Bernstein of The New York Times; Bernstein had already banned most uses of "lady" in his 1955 edition. Cheers to McGraw-Hill for (deliberately) recognizing that the distinction between "woman" and "housewife" deserves at least as much mention as the distinction between "which" and "that."

LYNN PAYER.

Paris.

### U.S. Role Examined

## Mideast 'Commitment'

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—The idea of sorting out and reducing U.S. foreign commitments is such a firm part of the post-Vietnam conventional wisdom that it comes as something of a shock—but, on reflection, a useful and encouraging one—to be warned that the Mideast is one place where American commitments may have to be increased.

Indeed, as set forth by Harvard professor Nadav Safran in the latest issue of Foreign Affairs magazine, it's already happening. The Syrian-Israeli and Egyptian-Israeli troop disengagement accords were brought into being by American commitments to provide aid and support to the local parties and to police the accords. "Additional and increasingly weighty American commitments" will have to be made, Safran says in his article entitled "Engagement in the Middle East," to move negotiations forward on the much more difficult substantive issues that remain.

### Bridle

At the word "commitment" to be sure, many Americans instinctively bridle. To them it means involvement, trouble, over-reaching, troops, war, Vietnam.

To Safran, however, and to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whose Mideast policy he admires, "commitment" has a contrary, positive aspect: to provide a mutually agreeable link and cement between the parties and, without giving either side an advantage in preparation for war, to give both sides incentives and channels to move toward a settlement.

To judge by the record so far, this is a popular course for Americans. With virtually none of the sharp debate that still marks deliberations on Vietnam, the Congress has accepted the troop disengagement accords and voted the substantial sums of aid requested to implement them. To an extent that few could have foreseen, popular partisanship in the Arab-Israeli dispute has yielded to the consensus that support for both sides is in their mutual interest, too.

### Ray of Light

This is a ray of light in a dark sky, one not adequately appreciated. Kissinger's astute diplomacy has taken the popular spotlight, but for the long haul you need a policy supported by Congress—surely Vietnam taught all of us that—and Kissinger's Mideast strategy seems both to require and to call for such support in a way that could not be

imagined if the policy aimed exclusively at either the security of Israel or the assurance of Arab oil.

There is no reason to believe, by the way, that Gerald Ford's accession to the presidency has altered the essentials of this policy.

Not so long ago the guiding principle of American global policy, or at least the guiding rhetoric, lay in the softly comforting Nixon doctrine, whose promise it was to ease the security burden of friendly states from American shoulders onto their own. As Mr. Nixon no doubt knew, Americans were aching to hear that their retreat from a certain kind of activist world leadership would leave our friends as well as ourselves better off.

The emerging Mideast truth is, however, that a hands-off policy is out of the question. It is hard to think of any similar situation where all the parties to a dispute were so eager to involve the United States in its settlement. If in Vietnam we were a large part of the problem, in the Mideast we are a large part of the solution. This is a heavy charge to us but it is a tribute and a source of leverage too.

### Permanent Part

So it is that, while the United States is seeking to reduce its responsibilities in many other parts of the world, it is consciously increasing its role overall—though not in the crucial sense of military participation—in the Mideast and is making itself a virtually permanent part of the political furniture of that region.

No one can fairly say there are no dangers for the United States. The rationale for expanding American commitments in the new flux is to keep those dangers within bounds. It means we are building ourselves into an uncertain future, but the alternative—the replacement of the American restraining hand with a Soviet manipulative hand—seems worse.

In the past Kissinger has shied away from acknowledging that the United States is becoming "guarantor" of a Mideast settlement. In this matter Safran finds him excessively defensive. The administration would be better advised to stress its "monumental" interests in the region "instead of minimizing the commitments that would serve them," Safran argues. "American wealth and power and American intelligence and idealism have seldom had a worthier object."

## Energy, Food and Famine

By George F. Will

pressure on the oil-consuming nations of Europe, North America and Japan.

But, presumably, the oil-producing nations did not intend their policy to help cause—as a potential side effect—death on a scale far beyond that which World War II produced.

The sober truth is that the price and production decisions of a few officials of a few oil-producing nations have helped bring more than 50 million people in Africa and along the southern rim of Asia to the brink of slowly death by starvation.

The officials of the oil-producing nations probably did not pause last winter, while launching their price and production policies, to consider the link between energy and food. They are not alone in not understanding agriculture.

Agriculture is the most important and least understood of the world's major industries. Indeed, one measure of the general ignorance about agriculture is the fact that many people think it is odd to call agriculture an industry. But social analyst Peter Drucker is correct:

"Agriculture in the developed countries has become the most productive, the most capital-intensive, the most highly mechanized, and altogether the most industrial of all modern industries. It is an industry with a very high input of scientific knowledge per unit of production. From being the most traditional sector, agriculture in the developed countries has become the most progressive sector."

### Fertilizer

The industrial dimension of agriculture—and the energy component—is increasingly important even in developing nations. It involves the use of heavy machinery and, most important, fertilizer.

One billion people—a quarter of the world's population—live by the extra crop yields that fertilizers produce.

In recent years India became virtually self-sufficient in wheat, thanks to a new grain that is very dependent on fertilizer. But the most important fertilizer is nitrogen, and much of it comes from natural gas and petroleum. This year India is suffering a one-million-ton fertilizer shortage, in large measure because oil production has been cut and because soaring fertilizer costs caused the U.S. government to restrict fertilizer exports. (Even with a partially protected supply, U.S. farmers this year will spend 50 per cent more—nearly \$2 billion more—on fertilizer than they spent last year.)

### India Loses

For every 15-cent pound of fertilizer that India lacks, India loses 10 pounds of wheat. This year's fertilizer shortage will cost India 10 million tons of grain—a year's supply for 50 million Indians.

Americans use three million tons of fertilizers on lawns, rose gardens, nonplastic football fields, cemeteries and for other ornamental purposes. Various oil-producing nations are "flaring" burning as waste—4.5 trillion cubic feet of natural gas each year. That is 10 times more natural gas than the United States uses each year to produce nitrogen fertilizer and it is enough to produce double the current world consumption of nitrogen fertilizer.

When the oil-producing nations made their price and production decisions last winter, they did not intend to produce a fertilizer shortage to discombobulate the world agricultural industry, and to expose millions to famine. But the fact that this great evil was unintended will not make anyone's life easier, or longer.

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# The President of Venezuela Responds to The President of The United States



HIS EXCELLENCY  
GERALD R. FORD  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Caracas  
September 19, 1974

I have read with careful attention and particular interest the unofficial version of your speech to the United Nations General Assembly. I hasten to inform you that your words hold a clear significance for Venezuela because our country has been an indefatigable and resolute defender of international petroleum prices over the last 15 years and has not failed to involve itself in the just controversy over the world raw materials situation in order to defend the position of our countries in respect of the so-called terms of trade. The great world forum in which you chose to present the views of the Government of the United States on the most important issues which today affect or preoccupy all the peoples of the world makes it possible and advisable for me to communicate with you publicly and directly, rather than through the customary diplomatic channel, in order to inform you of my Government's reaction to the views expressed by the United States Government.

For many decades, we in Latin America have persistently demanded just and equitable treatment by the developed countries and primarily, of course, by our neighbor and traditional friend, the United States of America. We have repeatedly pointed to the impoverishment of our countries as dependents of the North American economy. Before the energy crisis and before petroleum prices reached the levels at which they stand today, the raw materials produced by our countries were purchased year after year at prices which were never in proportion to or in equilibrium with the prices of the manufactured goods which our countries require for their development and which have been purchased largely in the United States, not only for geographical reasons but also because of the credits tied to the United States economy that have traditionally been made available to us.

Each year we, the countries which produce coffee, meat, tin, copper, iron or petroleum, have been handing over a larger amount of our products in order to obtain imports of machinery and other manufactured goods, and this has resulted in a constant and growing outflow of capital and impoverishment of our countries.

In Latin America, as in the other developing countries, we can assert that the developed countries have been taking advantage of the fundamental needs of the Latin American, Asian or African man. To cite the particular case of Venezuela, petroleum prices showed a steady decline for many years, while our country was obliged to purchase manufactured goods from the United States at ever-higher prices, which, day after day, restricted even further the possibilities of development and well-being for Venezuelans.

The establishment of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was a direct consequence of the developed countries' use of a policy of outrageously low prices for our raw materials as a weapon of economic oppression. In a sense, this fact demonstrates the truth of your statement to the United Nations that any attempt by a country to use a product for political purposes will inevitably tempt other countries to use their products for their own purposes. At this very time, we are seeing how the refusal of the developed countries, including the United States of America, to agree to just and fair prices for coffee has resulted in the inaction of the International Coffee Organization, which was established precisely to achieve a satisfactory and just equilibrium between producers and consumers. The coffee-producing countries of Latin America and Africa will lose roughly 30 per cent of their foreign-exchange earnings, while manufactured goods from the developed nations have doubled or tripled in price.

The world food crisis is a consequence, *inter alia*, of the high prices at which the developed nations sell us agricultural and industrial machinery and other inputs essential to agriculture and the growth of our economies.

My Government shares the view which you expressed before the United Nations General Assembly, that a world of economic confrontation cannot be a world of political co-operation. The economic confrontation has been created by the major Powers, which refuse to allow the developing countries equal participation in the search for an indispensable balance in the terms of trade. Within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Venezuela has not used and will not use its energy resources as a political weapon because that is not and never has been the purpose for which that organization was established; rather, its purpose was to protect the basic wealth extracted from our subsoil at prices that have never compensated for the costs of our imports and of the technology needed for our development.

Venturing to interpret the policy of OPEC, I would assure you that it is the hope of our petroleum-producing countries that an agreement between the countries producing raw materials and the industrialized countries which will be equitable and bring international justice can be reached, through a world body such as the United Nations, with a view to striking a proper and acceptable balance between the prices paid to us for the labor of the men and women of our poverty-stricken countries and those paid by our economies for the imports we require.

This policy of our country—which is supported by all parties and all segments of opinion and by our people—has been developed as part of our national education which conveys and disseminates the conviction that Venezuela is an oil country producing and selling an increasingly valuable, scarce and strategically vital commodity. We see no other way to confront the economic totalitarianism that has been coming to the fore in business and world trade and portends as much evil for the world as was threatened by political totalitarianism in the form of Nazi fascism, against which your great country fought, rendering the world a heroic and splendid service that earned the gratitude of all mankind.

The World Food Conference which FAO is preparing to hold in November will not be able to achieve its lofty objectives if we in the developing countries do not succeed in guaranteeing remunerative prices for the raw materials we produce, prices that are in the necessary and fitting balance with the prices of the manufactured goods we import.

I would remind Your Excellency that in the various international forums that have been set up to study the great inequalities and injustices prevailing in international trade, the developed countries have undertaken to contribute 1 per cent of their national product to the developing countries. This target has never been achieved. Our country is prepared, as it has consistently demonstrated, to make its economic contribution, but we demand and hope that the powerful countries will provide the co-operation to which they have committed themselves. It is our countries that have always borne the unacceptable burdens of international trade. Our complaints and demands have never been heeded, and our legitimate aspirations have been frustrated. It is a well-known fact, confirmed by figures provided by organizations of recognized and indisputable authority in the world, that oil prices account for only an insignificant percentage of production costs in the United States and the other developed countries.

My Government has a sincere interest in maintaining the most cordial and fruitful relations with your Government, and to this end we engage in co-operative efforts in keeping with the interests of our country and the protection of our economy, particularly with regard to the management of our natural resources. On a previous occasion, on 15 July 1974, replying to a memorandum from the United States Embassy in Caracas, I gave instructions to the Venezuelan Ministry of Foreign Affairs to dispatch a memorandum of reply which is being made public today and in which my Government expressed the concerns that I have recapitulated in the present message, namely, the lack of understanding between the major developed countries, including your own, and our countries in regard to the need to arrive at satisfactory formulas for equal treatment and mutual respect in economic matters with a view to safeguarding the interests of each country in ensuring the well-being of its people.

In view of your important statement in the United Nations, I wish to place on public record this statement of Venezuela's position and the willingness of my Government to work in an international forum to establish a balanced relationship between the raw materials produced by our countries, on the one hand, and the manufactured goods and technology, on the other, which are possessed by the developed countries and are in essence the source of economic marginality and growing poverty in which over half of mankind continues to live.

Venezuela perforce takes a sympathetic view of any attempt at finding solutions to the great problems of our time in global terms, but only if a global perspective does not mean that the large countries will prevail over the small countries. It would be dangerous, ineffective and harmful for global and universal solutions to lose sight of the fact that the world includes us as well. It cannot be supposed, Mr. President, that consumers are limited to one part of the world. I share your hope and wish that petroleum-producing and petroleum-consuming countries will arrive at broad, sensible, sound, lasting and equitable agreements. It is my aim in this message, Mr. President, to convey my thoughts and feelings to you in all candor, which cannot and should not be interpreted, by any means, as a hostile reaction to what you said in your important message to the United Nations. However, it seems to me, as President of Venezuela, that I am contributing to good relations between our countries in sending you the clearest and most representative statement of our Latin American interests, which is not incompatible or in conflict with the national interest of your country or of any other nation that wishes to act within the true limits of international justice and not of unilateral domination.

You may count on the co-operation and support of Venezuela, a country with a history of long and continuing friendship for your own, in seeking to achieve the above-mentioned objectives.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

*Carlos Andrés Pérez*  
CARLOS ANDRÉS PÉREZ  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA



## THEATER IN PARIS

### The Brisk Activities on the Boulevards

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 26 (UPI)—Activity is brisk on the boulevards: François Péri, returned from the movies, is in "Le Tube" at the Théâtre Antoine, and Robert Hirsch, having quit the Comédie-Française, has opened in "Monsieur Amiclar" at the Bouffes-Parisiens.

"Le Tube" comes from the facile pen of Françoise Dorin, who has written five hits in a row and is an expert box office diagnostician. That she has tailored her new play for Péri is obvious enough, but one suspects that he—having directed it, too—made a few alterations. His big scene just before the intermission recalls his monologue in one of his earlier triumphs—the "Bobosse" of Rousin.

He is presented here as a middle-aged professor whose son becomes a pop-music idol just as his father, after wearing years in the classroom, has his first book accepted for publication. The generation gap between the two is bridged by mutual affection, but the gap between success as a rock star and literary recognition ranks a bit, the scholarly father being almost totally eclipsed by his virtually illiterate offspring.

The big scene occurs when the professor, visited by a young pupil (Chris Remy as the cheeky tot merits a round of applause), explains himself with resigned melancholy, acting out an imaginary interview with his now famous son. It is Péri's histrionic high moment, but Miss Dorin's gifts shine brighter in other passages.

Her writing is at its best and most confident in brief, funny bits. There is the sequence in which the sadistic editor (finely caricatured by Pascal Mazzotti) keeps the poor professor on tenterhooks before announcing the acceptance of his book. There are the visits of the professor to his mother (enacted with delightful élan by Denise Gray) and there is the skit in which the professor and a workman, plastering up posters of the new rock favorite, the professor's son, discuss fame and fortune.

With Péri's directorial collaboration and the ingenious shifting décor of Hubert Monloup, all moves smoothly and rapidly with precision.

It is Yves Jamiaque's misfortune that he was not born Luigi Frandello or, if that could not be arranged, Jean Anouilh. His play "Monsieur Amiclar" is a weak distilling of the Italian's "Henry IV" and "Tonight We Improvise."

Mr. Amiclar, a drab and lonely

accountant, embarks funds to realize a drama of his dreams. For its dramatic persona he engages an actress—between engagements—to impersonate his wife, a hippie girl to be his daughter and one of the unemployed to be his friend and confidant. A mother-in-law (perfectly played by Madeleine Barbulée with comic turnoff) is thrown in free.

His scheme operates to his happiest expectations at first, but his salaried players are just salaried players and the emotional security he has sought explodes to give tragic results.

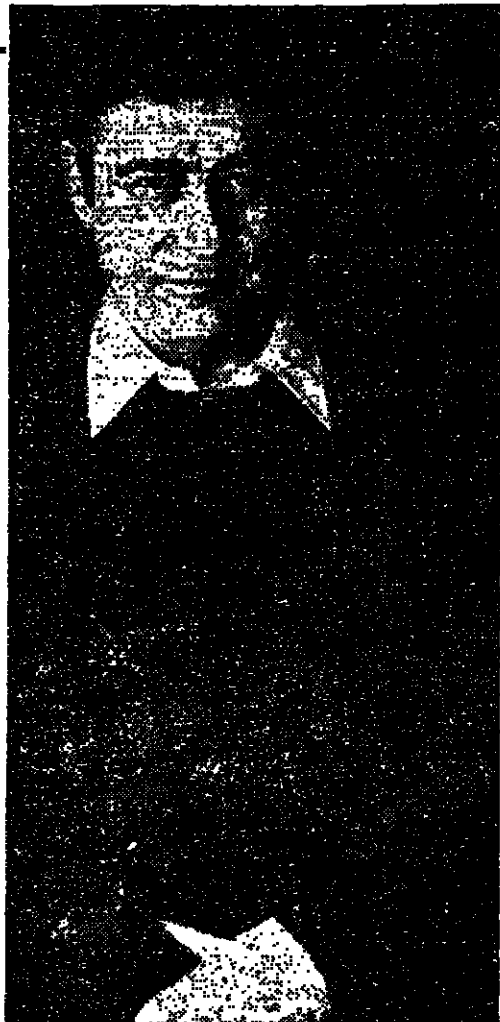
In selecting this vehicle for his debut in the commercial theater, Robert Hirsch displays gallantry but odd showmanship. The play's most rewarding role is not his, but that of the off-duty actress whom Judith Magre portrays to magnificent effect. Hirsch, more subdued than at the Comédie-Française, conveys the pathos of the lost man who years in vain for friendship and understanding. Clad in a business suit, he roams the art-nouveau drawing room phantom-like, the dreamer confronted with harsh reality. There is sound support from Jacques Sereys as his hired companion who has ambitions of his own and by Annie Bouvard and Jean-Luc Moreau as the boisterous representatives of the younger generation. Jacques Charon has directed with his customary skill, but is unable to camouflage the straining of the script to rise above imitation.

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Claude Nougaro is in full cry

at the Olympia (through Oct. 3). Since 1962, when his record—with Michel Legrand—appeared, Nougaro has been a most difficult trail to stardom. As with Boris Vian and Serge Gainsbourg, he endows his lyrics with original structure. As Nougaro sings of

François Péri, who has returned to the French boulevards in "Le Tube."



at the Olympia (through Oct. 3). Since 1962, when his record—with Michel Legrand—appeared, Nougaro has been a most difficult trail to stardom. As with Boris Vian and Serge Gainsbourg, he endows his lyrics with original structure. As Nougaro sings of

a woman, two-faced, "as sweet as Marlene and as bitchy as Dietrich," his poetry springs forth with a rocky meridional accent and a provocative sensuality marks his interpretation. Baden Powell, a superb guitarist, accompanies the star.

## Rauschenberg Group

### Rescuing U.S. Artists

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (UPI)—

Robert Rauschenberg, one of the country's most important modern painters, can still remember when he earned living expenses working as a window display man, when \$50 meant more to him than \$50,000 does now.

So it follows that Mr. Rauschenberg, whose paintings can command six figures, has often been a soft touch with hard cash for artists still struggling along the road to success.

Until four years ago, he would delve into his pocket to assist young artists battling financial emergencies. Then he thought of a more organized way to help and founded Change, Inc., where established artists could help those not yet recognized.

"The art world is really a community, a minority group without any protection," Mr. Rauschenberg said this week as he attended the preview of an exhibition whose proceeds will be devoted to his favorite project. "Most artists can't even get a credit card."

The exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, which opened yesterday and continues through Nov. 24, comprises 63 works, contributed by Mr. Rauschenberg and such artists as James Rosenquist, Roy Lichtenstein, Claes Oldenburg, George Segal, Frank Stella, Andy Warhol and Robert Rauschenberg. The combined value of their gift (which is not tax deductible) is about \$60,000. Individual works sell for \$125 to \$4,000.

Since its incorporation in 1970, Change, Inc. has distributed almost \$30,000 to 39 artists and their families. One such family was Sarah Carrington and her husband, Edward Flood, both abstract painters.

"We were just out of money," said Miss Carrington, recalling the \$300 grant that earlier this year "paid the rent and bought food."

The couple, who came here from Chicago two years ago, had gone through their savings and were unable to find work in any field.

"We were just up against it," Miss Carrington said. "Then someone who knew of the fund told them about us and they checked me and I got \$300. The money saw us through."

Mr. Flood is now working as a carpenter but "I don't know what we would have done at the time," Miss Carrington continued. "I suppose I could have asked my mother to take out a loan, or asked friends, but it's impossible for an artist to get credit."

Although there are no strings attached to funds distributed by the organization, a number of men and women who have received help, ranging from \$50 to \$2,000, hope to be able to repay the money.

Inspired by Generosity

"We were very impressed and heartened by the grant," Miss Carrington said. "We were inspired by the generosity of the whole thing and it makes you want to help if you can."

"I have some breathing room now," said 26-year-old Chris Cristofaro, a sculptor who two weeks ago received a check for \$500.

"I had medical expenses and I couldn't work and I was behind with my rent and I was really up against it," he said.

Mr. Cristofaro, who supports himself selling art supplies and begins sculpturing immediately

after work, considers the funds he received as a loan.

"I definitely want to pay it back—and plus," he said.

Although Change, Inc. is set up as a nonprofit, tax-exempt organization, it is not the usual kind.

For one thing, expenses since its inception have amounted to "a little more or less than \$20."

Mr. Rauschenberg still puzzles over the figure.

"I wonder where it went," he says, with an air of reflection.

The minimal expenses are possible because Mr. Rauschenberg, Rosenquist and Leo Castelli, the gallery owner, contribute most of the administrative work.

Personal Touch

The absence of staff provides not only a personal touch but has also eliminated the bane of most grants—the lengthy processing.

"Most people can die waiting for a teeny bit of money," said Mr. Rosenquist, a major artist who went through his own "dire financial straits" several years ago.

"It's usually, an emergency and the time factor is important," said Mr. Rauschenberg, who, for the last four years, has given the foundation one print from every edition he has issued, and whose contributions make up about half the works in the current exhibition.

"Sometimes the money is given the same day the request is received and that's hard to beat," he said, with a grin.

The foundation's definition of an artist is a broad one. Among those helped have been musicians, painters, sculptors, dancers and photographers.

"They bailed me out," said Trisha Brown, an avant-garde dancer, who supports herself and her 9-year-old son with her dance company. "It's a very good idea. I'm grateful."

## SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON—Count Basie and his orchestra, Oscar Peterson and Joe Turner will give two concerts at the Royal Festival Hall on Sept. 28 at 5 and 8 p.m. Rahsaan Roland Kirk and The Vibrations Society and the British band Major Surgery are appearing tonight at the Royal Festival Hall at 8 p.m. Scott's, as is singer Lovelace Watkins at The Talk of The Town.

MUNICH—Leonard Cohen will be at the Circus-Krone-Bau on Sept. 29 at 8 p.m. and then in Amsterdam on Oct. 2 at the Edenhall, also at 8 p.m.

ZURICH—Pianist-singer Alice Darr will appear tonight at the Nova Park Hotel during the months of October and November.

PARIS—Jazzman Eddy Louiss is appearing at the Olympia on the Claude Nougaro show and Count Basie and the Oscar Peterson Trio will give two concerts at the Salle Pleyel on Oct. 4 at 7:30 and 10:30 p.m. Saxophonist Chris Woods, with the George Arraras trio, is appearing at Le Chevalier du Temple every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday. A big folk festival will be held Sept. 28 and 29 in the suburb of St. Maurice, featuring, among others: Dick Annegard, Bill Florence and Chris and the Blue Grass Pinguins.

The Pointer Sisters will appear in Rotterdam on Sept. 28 at De Doelen at midnight; in the Hague the next night; at the Concertgebouw on Oct. 1 at the Concertgebouw, also at 8 p.m. and in Paris on Oct. 3 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées at 8 p.m.

Frank Zappa and The Mothers of Invention will be in Paris on Sept. 27 at the Palais des Sports at 8 p.m. and the following night in Rotterdam at the Sportpaleis Ahoy, also at 8 p.m.

Johnny Mathis is on a British tour, starting in Portsmouth on Oct. 2 at the Guildhall and in Bournemouth on Oct. 4 at the Winter Gardens.

Shirley Bassey, starting her British tour after a successful

stint on the Continent, will be in Bournemouth on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 at the Winter Gardens and in Leicester on Oct. 4 at De Montfort Hall.

Herb Alpert and The Tijuana Brass, continuing their own British tour, will be in London on Sept. 30 at the Royal Festival Hall; in Birmingham on Oct. 1 at the Odeon Theater; back to London on Oct. 2 at the Royal Albert Hall; in Bournemouth on Oct. 3 at the Winter Gardens; and then over to Rotterdam on Oct. 4 at De Doelen.

This week's top singles records are, in the United States: "Ridin' Me Gently" by Andy Kim; "Kung Fu Fighting" by Carl Douglas.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

ERMITAGE V.A. • URSULINES V.O. BILBOQUET V.O. • MADELEINE V.F. Clichy-Pathe V.F. MAGIC-CONVENTION V.F. PARAMOUNT MAILLOT V.F. at the Conservatoire du nouveau MUSEUM-MONTMARTRE V.F.

Julie Christie

Donald Sutherland

"DON'T LOOK NOW"

Daphné du Maurier

Directed by NICOLAS ROEG

PARLY 2 V.F. • ROSNY 2 V.F. ALPHA Argenteuil V.F.

## FASHION

### Americans Bringing Ready-to-Wear to Paris

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 26 (UPI)—For the first time, American manufacturers, 27 of them, sponsored by the U.S. Trade Center, will take part in the next French

ready-to-wear salon, Oct. 19-24. It is also the first international government-sponsored fashion event and, for the Americans coming to Paris, a brave if belated venture. "We've been working on this for close to three years," said Frederic J. Gaynor, U.S. exhibition official. "Finally, this year, it came about. The Department of Commerce, along with the American Embassy in Paris and the French ready-to-wear people have organized the whole thing."

The man in charge of recruiting the U.S. firms is Peter Heller, of Fashion Marketing International, who is in the business of providing marketing services for exporters. The U.S. Trade Center's help consists in financial aid for booths, publicity, and promoting the event through mailing

lists sent from U.S. Embassies. "We've sent 12,000 invitations all over Europe and Japan," Mr. Heller said, "and we're sending 12,000 catalogues to buyers and agents. We're getting the show on the road and after it is over, it's up to them."

Except for Ben Kahn's furs, the 27 firms represented do not include prestige names. They are mostly sports wear and lounge wear houses and many of them are backed by large fiber companies. "The Calanese Corp., for one, will have seven of their best customers in the show," Mr. Gaynor said. "Hathaway Patch will present the woman's division of their shirtmaking operation and Evan Pionne is sending tailored suits and dresses."

"Outside of two firms, all of

them are from New York. Among the two, one is an interesting venture in Americana. Called Mountain Artisans, it produces patchwork garments made from material done by women in West Virginia. It is a cooperative made up of hundreds of women who work from their homes."

"Another firm still is Michael-Milea-Stinclair, which produces young clothes that would sell well on the Left Bank," Mr. Gaynor added.

Asked if all these houses might not have a hard time competing with the highly developed French sense of style, Mr. Gaynor said: "Many of them have a great deal of European flair. Besides, France is not the whole story. While they may have a tough time competing in France, they feel the time is right for them to enter the European market."

"They believe they are a good quality cross-section of American apparel and hope to capture large markets, especially in Germany and Scandinavia."

Mr. Gaynor also said that the American show at Versailles last November, which was an over-

whelming success, might have helped develop things, even if the top American names who were at Versailles did not join the salon this time.

"I think they'd rather wait and see," he said.

Outfit by Viola Rossi which will be in Paris show.

Mr. Gaynor said the 27 exhibitors, who will be in the middle of the fair's third level, have asked for simple, dignified decoration. "We're not trying to jazz it up," Mr. Gaynor said. "We don't feel we need any gimmicks."

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (UPI)—This is how The New York Times critics rate new films:

"Amarcord" may be Federico Fellini's most marvelous film, says Vincent Canby. "It's an extravagantly funny, sometimes dreamlike evocation of a year in the life of a small Italian coastal town in the 1930s, not as it literally was, perhaps, but as it is recalled by a director with a superstar's access to the resources of the Italian film industry and a piper's command over our imaginations."

"Amarcord" has a sort of narrator-host-master of ceremonies who watches over everything, says Canby. He's called the lawyer (Luigi Rossi) and is a scholarly, pedantic fellow with a fondness for historical dates. There is no single central character, but an uproariously unruly procession of them—including Titta (Bruno Zevi), a boy in his teens; Titta's father (Armando Brancia), a terrible-tempered construction

foreman; Gradisca (Magali Noel), the town hairdresser; a silly, pretty, immaculately groomed femme fatale; Titta's grandfather (Giuseppe Langiro) and his crazy uncle (Ciccio Ingrasia).

\*\*\*

"Antonia: A Portrait of the Woman" is a superb documentary about conductor Antonia Bruckner, says Nora Sayre. "It details the seigniorisms and the struggles that began for a child who was first taught piano because she bit her nails—and continues for the 73-year-old who now leads a community orchestra in Denver." Directed by Judy Collins, singer, and Jill Godmilow, film maker, the film is at the Whitney Museum of American Art. "When she was 28, critics called Dr. Bruckner a great conductor," says Sayre. "After directing the Berlin Philharmonic, she was ousted a third concert because John Charles Thomas, the baritone, wouldn't work with a woman. Between 1934 and 1937,

she assembled and conducted a women's symphony, which thrived until she tried to convert it into an ensemble of both sexes. . . The press had eagerly quoted Dr. Bruckner when she said that 'Art is sexless,' or when José Martí sneered at women musicians. But when she simply performed as an artist, she wasn't chewing copy."

"Antonia" is biographical cinema at its best, and it will also encourage many women in fields other than music, thanks to Dr. Bruckner's determination, her refusal to be defeated.

\*\*\*

"Scenes From a Marriage," Ingmar Bergman's latest film, was praised in superlative terms by the critics. Vincent Canby says: "This superb Bergman film, starring the incomparable Liv Ullmann and Bland Josephson as lovers who don't always know it, is the first major event of the autumn film season. . . Under Bergman's direction and with his masterful Ullmann again establishing herself as one of the most fascinating actresses of our time."

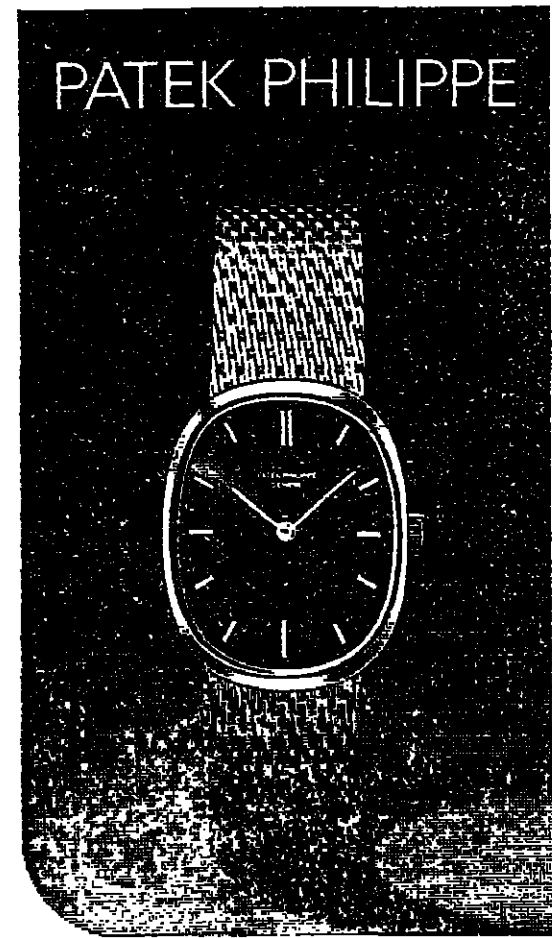
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PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1974

Page 9

## n to Propose World Bank Recycling of Petrodollars

Sept. 26.—West Germany will suggest at the forthcoming Monetary Fund meeting that an international investment bank be established to help recycle "petrodollars." Secretary Karl Otto Poehl said that the bank would function for lending excess funds of oil-producing nations to nations and industry. It would operate on a commercial basis.

Poehl also suggested that an international investment fund be to purchase shares in Western industry for oil-producing nations would be more efficient than the present placement of funds, such as Iran's purchase of a blocking interest in Krupp. Although such direct investments of oil wealth will probably be limited to such a bank, Mr. Poehl added.

He and Finance Minister Hans Apel said balance-of-payments arising from the oil price explosion will be the central theme of the IMF meeting.

If there is some reduction in oil prices, they will never return to former levels, Mr. Apel said. Therefore, the problem of oil wealth and the monetary system beyond the capacity of relations between the industrial nations and the oil producers, officials said the IMF could play a more active role in beyond the recently established \$3.4 billion oil facility which aids loans to nations needing help in financing their oil.

## e Claims U.S. Wins Fight r World Development Unit

By Hobart Rowen

INGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—Kenneth, Treasury under secretary for monetary affairs, yesterday said that the States had "won the fight" of its arguments in a new international development committee. He said the committee will be set up during the annual session of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund here today to discuss aid policy to less-developed countries.

He said the group's final decision will be made by the Board of Governors, which meets in Washington next week.

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### JET AVIATION

## Bundesbank Eases Curb On Liquidity

FRANKFURT, Sept. 26 (AP).—West Germany's central bank acted today to increase the amount of money available to commercial banks to compensate for currency outflows since Sept. 1.

Bundesbank president Karl Klagen said the increase of 4.1 billion deutsche marks in liquidity would be brought about by cutting by 8 per cent the minimum reserve requirement applied to commercial banks. This requires banks to hold a certain amount of money interest free at the central bank.

Mr. Klagen said that the lowering of the minimum reserve requirement becomes effective Oct. 1.

Helmuth Schlesinger, a member of the Bundesbank council, said that since June 1 liquidity in the banking system had been reduced by about 14.5 billion marks, 7.5 billion of which through foreign exchange interventions.

Mr. Klagen said the Bundesbank's action to increase liquidity was kept to a minimum to avoid jeopardizing the expected decline in the rate of inflation.

He said that it can now be said with certainty that the inflation rate will be lower next year, but he noted that this is based on the assumption that there will be no drastic economic downturn internationally.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Montedison Sales Up 75%

Montedison, the giant Italian chemical group, reported that its consolidated sales topped 3,400 billion lire (about \$3.6 billion) in the first eight months of the year, up 75 per cent from the year-ago period. The petrochemical sector accounted for 1,060 billion lire, up 156 per cent from the previous year. Montedison says its industrial activities showed a profit, reflecting a marked improvement in performance compared with the first eight months of 1973. This improvement was appreciable considering the group registered a net loss of over 25 billion lire in the first two months of this year. Two-thirds of this year's profit came from the petrochemical sector, and the rest from foreign agricultural products and textile products. The pharmaceutical sector and the seasonally-affected chain store division showed slightly unfavorable results.

### Bowater Optimistic on Profits

Bowater, the U.K. paper products firm, expects the 36 per cent improvement in its pre-tax profits shown in the first six months to continue throughout the year. Deputy chairman Malcolm Horsman says the group's spread of interests and substantial operations overseas should enable it to withstand a major recession than many other British companies. He notes that the company is interested in strengthening its banking and financial services division, which is now earning profits of \$1 million, by acquiring a commercial bank.

### Declines by 1.2 Per Cent in August

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP).—The U.S. government indicator designed to forecast a major recession in the economy suffered its sharpest drop of the year in August, the Commerce Department reported today.

Most of the drop was attributed to sagging stock prices, but the index of "leading indicators" also was pushed down by the largest number of new unemployment claims for any month since March.

The Commerce Department said the overall index dropped by 1.2 per cent on the basis of figures available for 8 of the 12 components involved.

The downturn, the second so far this year, reversed a 1.9 per cent jump in July and was the largest drop since a 1.7 per cent decline in December. This left the index 5.7 per cent ahead of where it was a year ago.

Even worse

In reality, the decline was probably more severe than it appeared, because the index does not take account of inflation. Four of the components in the index track the prices of vital goods, so that inflation would drive the components up automatically, even without any gain in the actual volume of goods involved.

New claims for unemployment insurance totaled 315,000 last month, a 10.5 per cent increase over the previous month, and stock prices were off 10.3 per cent.

Also pointing to slower economic activity was a falloff in the number of building permits issued, lower prices for industrial materials and reduced orders for factory expansion and equipment.

Exercising an upward influence on the government index were a longer average work week, increased orders for durable goods and improvement in the price of goods relative to the cost of labor needed to produce them.

The four remaining categories which are tabulated and used in subsequent adjustment of the monthly figures, are corporate profits, changes in consumer installment debt, changes in book values of manufacturing and trade inventories, and business formations.

### Cadbury's Profit Slumps by 24% During First Half

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP).—Net profit slumped by 24 per cent at Cadbury Schweppes in the half year ended June 15, the company indicated today.

Earnings totaled \$4.9 million, down from \$6.5 million in the same period last year. However, turnover rose to \$227 million from \$178.5 million.

Cadbury declared an interim dividend of 2.65 pence, unchanged.

Viscount Watkinson, chairman, said the drop in profit was mainly due to a rise of \$3.08 million from \$1.7 million in the company's interest charges.

He indicated the results would have been better but for the company's "determination" to meet all its customers' orders as far as possible.

This, he said, "has meant accepting the fact that we have to combat supply shortages by buying materials at costs that are often 30 to 40 per cent above budget, in a situation where our cash flow has been reduced by about \$2 million due to price control in the United Kingdom alone."

### Kuwait Oil Output Falls

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP).—Daily average production for Kuwait Oil Co. in the first eight months of 1974 fell to 2.40 billion barrels from 2.79 billion a year earlier.

### U.K. Post Office Facsimile Service

The British Post Office will start its first public facsimile service on Oct. 28, linking London, Bristol, Belfast, Birmingham, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool and Manchester. The service will transmit over telephone lines printed material measuring up to 14 inches by 8 1/2 inches. Charges for the service will be \$2.50 for the first page and \$1.50 for each extra page, plus value-added tax.

### VW Still Interested in U.S. Plant

Rudolph Leiding, chairman of Volkswagen, says that he is still interested in setting up a VW plant in the United States, not only for assembly but for complete production. Mr. Leiding told the Stuttgart magazine Auto, Motor and Sport that prospects for Volkswagen profits are better abroad than at home. He said production costs too much in West Germany, transportation costs are too high, and there is a risk of strikes in one or more ports where Volkswagens are handled. "All this could be avoided," Mr. Leiding said, "if we first assembled and later produced in the United States. Assembly alone is not the answer." The VW chief maintains that labor and raw materials are less expensive in the United States than in Germany, and American workers more days a year than the Germans and have a better attendance record. "We have just finished our investigations into assembly in the United States. Now we must look at the situation regarding production," Mr. Leiding said.

### U.S. Urging Airlines to Raise Transatlantic Charter Rates

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP).—The Ford administration will urge airlines to keep talking until they have agreed on a boost in minimum transatlantic charter fares.

For the moment, the government wants the scheduled and charter carriers to extend Friday's talks deadline until mid-Monday, according to government sources.

Transportation Secretary Claude Brinegar is sending a telegram to U.S. scheduled and charter airlines asking for such an extension and also inviting the carriers to a meeting here tomorrow.

If extended talks still fail, the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) could set its own higher fares subject to President Ford's approval, officials said, or there could be joint U.S.-European government action to impose a new fare floor.

Airline talks collapsed early this week as the carriers considered a tentative boost estimated at 30 to 35 per cent from typical current rates and at least 70 per cent more than last year's level.

Failure to boost the charter rates could jeopardize an average 10 per cent fare boost for scheduled North Atlantic airlines, according to some of the scheduled carriers. That boost, due to take effect Nov. 1, was reached by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) contingent on the adoption of higher rates by IATA's charter competitors.

The administration is encouraging industry efforts to boost charter fares substantially on grounds that they recently have been far below costs and have stimulated below-cost promotional discounts by the scheduled airlines.

The CAB is understood to believe that if the charter-fare level tentatively agreed to by the carriers were slightly reduced, this might ease the concern of those carriers that think the 30 to 35 per cent rise is too high.

Increases in both charter and scheduled fares are part of the

### Company Report

Third Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	17.9	101.3
Profits (millions)	7.2	5.6
Per Share	0.38	0.29
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	355.1	300.1
Profits (millions)	23.5	17.7
Per Share	1.19	0.90

### Capital Spending Plans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—A well-known private survey of business plans for capital expansion in 1975 projects a 16 per cent increase over 1974.

### Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Liabilities of United States banks to their foreign branches rose \$104 million to \$3.43 billion in the week ended Sept. 18, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. This was \$1.68 billion higher than the level for Eurodollar borrowings in the year-ago week.

## Wall St. Prices Drop As Turnover Plunges

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (UPI).—Prices declined in slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange today as many major U.S. banks resisted a prime rate cut and the economic outlook worsened.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 11.97 points to 637.98. Declining issues held a commanding lead over gains throughout the session, and closed at about 970 to 380.

Volume totaled 9.06 million shares compared with 17.62 million shares yesterday.

Brokers attributed selling partly to the failure of most banks to follow up a prime rate cut to 11 3/4 from 12 per cent announced yesterday by Morgan Guaranty Trust and Chase Manhattan.

The brokers noted a market rally on the cuts failed yesterday and also said investors were put off by the report as the market opened today that leading economic indicators in August fell 1.2 per cent.

The slowness of trading was accounted for in part by observation of the Jewish holy day of Yom Kippur.

The American Stock Exchange index closed at 64.82, down 1. On the over-the-counter market NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.73 to 57.01.

Bonds closed firmer in very quiet trading, under the lead of the new two-year note, while Treasury bills also moved ahead.

Gains in short government coupons ranged as far as 1/4 point, and rises in medium and longer maturities went as far as 1/2 point. Corporates also advanced, adding up to 1/4 point in spots.

Treasury bills moved ahead, gaining momentum after yesterday's slight reaction, and losses in yield ranged between 15 and 25 basis points with the three-month bill again leading the up-trend.

Dealers said that there was little actual buying, however, with some limited demand in an extremely tight market prompting the sharp advances.

Conditions in the money market tightened slightly, with federal funds closing between 11 and 11.125 per cent. The Federal Reserve was in the market during the session, placing \$300 million in various amounts and maturities under its oil producer's repurchase facility.

In Chicago five of the six major

farm commodity futures on the Chicago Board of Trade advanced to the limits allowed for one session.

Soybeans advanced 20 cents a bushel again. It was the fourth straight day that the first two options had posted limit gains. Soybean oil advanced 150 points again, meal was up \$10 a ton, corn rose 10 cents a bushel and oats 6 cents, also limits.

Wheat futures advanced to 3 1/4 cent short of the 20-cent-a-bushel limit, then fell back under late profit-taking.

In New York silver ended the session about 11 1/2 cents to 12 1/2 cents an ounce higher, but still closed 4 cents under best levels. Copper lost 0.70 to 0.30 cent a pound.

## Fed in N.Y. Is Backing Franklin Bank

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP).—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced today it has assumed responsibility for the foreign exchange commitments of Franklin National Bank of New York.

The New York Fed said it agreed to assume commitments amounting to about \$800 million to assist "the functioning of the foreign exchange markets and to eliminate the problems Franklin has been having in covering its foreign exchange position."

Under the agreement, effective with the close of business today, the Federal Reserve Bank said it stands ready to meet Franklin National's foreign exchange commitments on schedule.

The New York Fed said it does not expect to sustain any losses in completing the foreign exchange contracts.

The \$800 million is believed to contain some contracts that the bank earlier had held were unauthorized.

The takeover does not affect any of the actual realized losses Franklin has sustained on the unauthorized, unrecorded transactions the bank discovered this year.

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**By FREDERICK**

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ANKSTEDSEN	29	68	Shower	MADRID	21	79	Fair
ANKARA	25	58	Shower	MONTREAL	11	83	Cloudy
ATHENS	25	77	Cloudy	MOSCOW	22	72	Cloudy
BEIRUT	27	68	Shower	MUNICH	8	48	Rain
BELGRADE	13	86	Rain	NEW YORK	22	74	Fair
BELJIN	10	89	Fair	NICE	24	74	Fair
BRUSSELS	9	48	Cloudy	OSLO	11	82	Showers
BUDAPEST	12	69	Shower	PARIS	21	79	Fair
CAIRO	34	99	Fair	PRAGUE	11	82	Showers
CASABLANCA	24	78	Fair	ROME	21	79	Cloudy
LA CORUNA	24	68	Shower	SOPLA	16	61	Showers
COSTA DEL SOL	26	78	Fair	STOCKHOLM	21	79	Fair
DUBLIN	18	54	Cloudy	TEHRAN	27	81	Fair
EDINBURGH	12	34	Showers	TEL AVIV	31	88	Fair
FLORENCE	22	68	Cloudy	VIENNA	21	79	Fair
FRANKFURT	12	54	Cloudy	VENICE	18	64	Cloudy
GENEVA	10	39	Showers	VIENNA	24	77	Cloudy
HELSINKI	12	68	Rain	WARSAW	14	57	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	11	72	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	22	74	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	72	Cloudy	ZURICH	7	47	Showers
LISBON	25	77	Fair				
LONDON	12	68	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. - Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.)

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**9-27** Joe Sportscar spent ten thousand dollars on a new twelve cylinder Eloquent.

"You think more of that car than you do of me," complained his wife.

"All you ever do these days," she said, "is wax Eloquent!"

OH, WOW!!! HOW DO I DO IT?!

HOW POOR WERE YOU?

EVERY THANKSGIVING WE FOUGHT OVER THE ROPSICLE STICK TO MAKE A WISH.

THAT'S RIDICULOUS! EIGHTY CENTS A POUND FOR BUTTER!

I'M GOING TO START CHURNING MY OWN BUTTER!

GOOD IDEA-- IT'LL GIVE YOU SOMETHING TO DO IN THE EVENINGS--

BEFORE YOU SLOP YOUR PIGS

SOMEONE PUSHED OVER YOUR MAILBOX, SIR.

A SICKIE DID THAT!

IT HAD TO BE SOMEONE WHO CAN'T HANDLE HIS FRUSTRATIONS IN A MATURE WAY

I NEED A DOUBLE, JIM. QUICK!

THERE'S A GUY PLAYING A FLUTE IN THE COURTYARD WITH 10,000 RATS FOLLOWING HIM.

HE SAYS HE CAN GET RID OF ALL YOUR RATS FOR FIVE HUNDRED BUCKS

TELL HIM WE DON'T HAVE ANY RATS

YOU WILL, IF HE STOPS PLAYING

COMIN' TO BINGO, FLOP?

I DAREN'T ASK 'IM, RUBE-- I'VE BEEN TWICE THIS WEEK ALREADY.

DON'T ASK 'IM, TELL 'IM! JUST MARCH IN THERE AND LAY IT ON THE LINE-- YOU'LL COME THROUGH WITH COLOURS FLYIN'.

I'D COME THROUGH WITH COLOURS FLYIN' ALL RIGHT, RUBE-- AT HALF MAST!

CHECK

OF COURSE, I PROMISED MAMA NEVER GO ON THE HIGH WIRE AGAIN.

BUT, FOR \$20,000, PAPA!

WE COULD RETURN TO AMERICA.

WE COULD GET ANOTHER START.

WHERE ELSE COULD WE GET SUCH MONEY?

AND, BESIDES, PAPA, WE'VE BEEN PRACTICING!

WE'RE WORKING UP A NEW ACT.

YES, I KNOW, BUT WHAT WOULD MAMA SAY?

DETECTIVE ROGERS OF THE ART IDENTIFICATION SQUAD.

UHP!

COME RIGHT IN, MR. ROGERS. I WAS JUST ABOUT TO CALL YOU...

GOT IT UP ON THE WALL ALREADY, EH? WELL, WE'RE ALL GOING TO HEADQUARTERS, INCLUDING THE LADY!

OF COURSE! I'LL EXPLAIN EVERYTHING THERE-- AT LEAST, I THINK I WILL.

**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game

Gusher in Brooklyn

It'll make you rich

SOUNDS LIKE A MIGHTY FISKY SOURCE OF OIL...

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: CHAFE GUEST PARITY HAGGLE

Answers: What one might get cheery out on the loose—TIGHT

DENNIS THE MENACE

"No, dear, you say 'AMEN' NOT 'OVER AND OUT'!"

## Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

pretty much have to say what President Nixon directed him to say. Well, then, at least he would write a journal.

But so it all came down to the "United Nations Journal," "Dante's Odyssey," Mr. Buckley's fifth book (not counting the ones he's edited). Is the book also a misadventure? No, it is not. In fact, the author keeps his celebrated wit in shape, commenting on the proceedings, thundering the blast of characters. George Bush, former representative, "has about him something like the air of Elton Richardson, leavened with the feeling that he is capable of pushing you into the swimming pool with your clothes on," and Jamil Hourani, the representative of "free Israel . . . never tires of

Of course, those who : Buckley's charms, readily see plenty to carp a "United Nations Journal" forgetful of the Soviet heart of the paper. The heart of the Soviet Union can do no right, while the States can do no wrong. "I am not Mr. Buckley," he was amused to find him in the Cuban delegate for to get his instructions from Soviet delegate, and it a few sentences later he without irony how much cooler than his own was in "passing you" (on "the proper vote") British and others wish to coordinate." If you march under Mr. Buckley

—By ALAN T.

pre-emptive, indicating a long weak suit and little else. North, naturally attempted four spades, and East doubled with some pleasure.

West led a diamond, and South won the king in dummy and led a trump. East played the seven, and South paused to reflect. The normal play was the ten, and the audience, looking at all four hands, could see that this would lead to disaster. West would win, and if he then shifted to a heart there would be no way for South to make more than seven tricks.

But South judged correctly that East must have four spades including the ace-king, and could not be prevented from making three tricks in the suit. The play of the ten was an unnecessary risk, so he put up the queen.

NORTH  
 ♠ 653  
 ♥ A1043  
 ♦ AK56,  
 ♣ Q5

EAST  
 ♠ A  
 ♥ K  
 ♦ J  
 ♣ K

SOUTH  
 ♠ Q10842  
 ♥ 652  
 ♦ —  
 ♣ AK107

Both sides were vul-  
 nerable

The bidding:  
 East South West  
 1♠ 1♠ 3♣ 4♣  
 Dbl. Pass Pass. 5♣  
 West led the dia-  
 mond seven.

**JUMBLE®**  
Unscramble these four Jumbles,  
one letter to each square, to  
form four ordinary words.

**RIDUL**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**NOUCE**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**VITYLE**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**ANOBBO**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

you rich

SOUNDS LIKE A MIGHTY FISHY SOURCE OF OIL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

## DENNIS THE MENACE



# Birds Come Back

## Reaches filestone— ident Calls

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26 (AP)—The 19th major league season to record 3,000 hits, received a congratulatory call last night from President Ford.

Who reached the 3,000 hit mark on Tuesday night was Baltimore's first baseman, Cal Ripken Jr., who hit a home run in the 10th inning to bring his total to 3,000.

On Tuesday night, Ripken hit a home run in the 10th inning to bring his total to 3,000. He is the first player in major league history to reach 3,000 hits in his first season.

## League Standings

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

#### Eastern Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
80	71	.529	—
79	72	.521	1/2
78	73	.516	1 1/2
77	74	.511	2 1/2
76	75	.506	3 1/2
75	76	.501	4 1/2
74	77	.496	5 1/2
73	78	.491	6 1/2
72	79	.486	7 1/2
71	80	.481	8 1/2

#### Western Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
81	70	.536	—
80	71	.529	1/2
79	72	.521	1 1/2
78	73	.516	2 1/2
77	74	.511	3 1/2
76	75	.506	4 1/2
75	76	.501	5 1/2
74	77	.496	6 1/2
73	78	.491	7 1/2
72	79	.486	8 1/2

### National League

#### Eastern Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
79	72	.521	—
78	73	.516	1/2
77	74	.511	1 1/2
76	75	.506	2 1/2
75	76	.501	3 1/2
74	77	.496	4 1/2
73	78	.491	5 1/2
72	79	.486	6 1/2
71	80	.481	7 1/2
70	81	.476	8 1/2

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W	L	Pct.	GB
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72	79	.486	7 1/2
71	80	.481	8 1/2

### Major League Leaders

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

##### batting

Player	Team	AB	R	H	1st
Carlton Fisk	Boston	587	82	228	354
Steve Garvey	Los Angeles	586	80	218	317
Tommy Davis	Baltimore	585	79	217	316
Steve Nolasco	Los Angeles	584	78	216	315
Steve Garvey	Los Angeles	583	77	215	314
Steve Garvey	Los Angeles	582	76	214	313
Steve Garvey	Los Angeles	581	75	213	312
Steve Garvey	Los Angeles	580	74	212	311
Steve Garvey	Los Angeles	579	73	211	310
Steve Garvey	Los Angeles	578	72	210	309

##### pitching

Player	Team	W	L	ERA	IP
Nolan Ryan	Los Angeles	12	4	2.21	100.0
Tom Seaver	New York	11	5	2.35	98.0
Steve Carlton	Philadelphia	10	6	2.45	96.0
Steve Carlton	Philadelphia	9	7	2.55	94.0
Steve Carlton	Philadelphia	8	8	2.65	92.0
Steve Carlton	Philadelphia	7	9	2.75	90.0
Steve Carlton	Philadelphia	6	10	2.85	88.0
Steve Carlton	Philadelphia	5	11	2.95	86.0
Steve Carlton	Philadelphia	4	12	3.05	84.0
Steve Carlton	Philadelphia	3	13	3.15	82.0

### Major League Leaders

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE

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Player	Team	AB	R	H	1st
Tom Seaver	New York	587	82	228	354
Steve Garvey	Los Angeles	586	80	218	317
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Tommy Davis  
... doing a job.

## Robinson Looms as First Black Manager

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—

Quietly, the owners of the

Cleveland Indians are approaching

a historic decision: the selection

of Frank Robinson as major

league baseball's first black manager.

"Discussions have been held,"

a source close to the thinking of

the Indians' owners confided yesterday.

"But nothing will be announced

until after the season ends."

The season ends next Wednesday

for the Indians, who acquired

the 39-year-old designated

hitter from the California Angels

two weeks ago. At the time, the

Indians' front office claimed that

Robinson had not been obtained

to succeed Ken Aspromonte as

manager next season. But since

then the Indians, in first place

in the American League East in

early July, have collapsed as a

contender. When the New York

Yankees swept a four-game series

at Shea Stadium last weekend, the

Indians had lost 45 of their last

74 games. Aspromonte no longer

is being defended by the Indians'

front office. Robinson, meanwhile,

has had his \$175,000 contract

extended through next season.

For that price, he surely

would agree to continue as a

designated-hitter for the opportunity

to fulfill his ambition to be a

major-league manager.

Robinson's role as a designated-



## Observer

## The Hick

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Lindbergh just did it. Fans and children of the 1970s were astounded. Fred Knudsen was astounded. So were the press and television and Muhammad Ali and Bobby Riggs.

They all told him it was antique to just do it. "Nobody just does it any more, Lindy," the closed-circuit television people warned him. "Nowadays you just talk about it."

Lindbergh was 100th-rate at talk. His long suit was grinning. So he grinned and climbed into his overloaded airplane with no front window and just did it.

All the way to France. When he landed at Le Bourget outside Paris he was greeted by two wire service reporters and an irritated airport electrician who had had to work late that evening because his boss had heard Lindbergh was flying the Atlantic and might need the runway lights turned on so he could see to land.

The reporters' first question was: "Why did you just do it, Lindy?"

Lindbergh grinned. "Their second question was: 'Don't you know that nobody just does it any more?'"

"Is this France?" Lindbergh replied.

Next day, several American papers carried a three-paragraph story about it. A man named Lindbergh, the stories said, had done a strange thing. Nobody had ever flown solo from New York to Paris before, and now Lindbergh has done it, just like that. He had no excuse for his failure to talk about it for nine months beforehand. He had just simply gone ahead and done it.

On his return to the States, Lindbergh was still unrecognized except for a few fans of transatlantic flight who were embittered because he had taken all the excitement out of the big event by just doing it.

Destitute and unable to buy airplane fuel, he was finally rescued from obscurity by Malcolm Bascom, the entrepreneurial genius who understood the age in which we live.

Under Bascom's direction, Lindbergh agreed to spend two years talking about his determination to whip the Atlantic in solo flight or die in the attempt. Unfortunately, Lindbergh had no little talk that he had to be accompanied everywhere by a publicity agent who said that Lindbergh was concentrating so completely on his coming struggle with the Atlantic that he was unable to speak.

Public interest had just begun to stir in the Lindbergh promotion when Bascom took his young aviator and a television crew to the oceanic airport from which the flight would begin.

It was Bascom's intention to get some publicity film of Lindbergh shaking his fist at the ocean and wading in to punch the waves, but the airplane had been wheeled out for the photographers, and the sight of it distracted Lindbergh.

"Kiddo," said Bascom, "what we will do on the big day is this. You will start to take off, and stop halfway down the runway, and come back and say the words, 'I am going to punch the waves, and I will have to be rebuilt, which will take eight months, which will give us an even longer period of buildup in which to fleece the suckers.'"

Lindbergh grinned and climbed into the airplane and turned on the engine.

He was airborne three minutes later and 33 1/2 hours later he was in Paris. Bascom was furious when he reached him by telephone.

"You can't just do it, you dick-headed antique," Bascom shouted.

"I can't help myself," grinned Lindbergh. On his return to the States, he was greeted by a few fans of transatlantic flight who were embittered because he had taken all the excitement out of the big event by just doing it.



Wild horses being driven toward hidden corral in Oregon.

## Wild Horses vs. the Mechanized Cowboy

By Andrew H. Malcolm

SWAMP CREEK FIELD, Ore. (NYT)—For 94 wild horses ending their cool night's slumber, there was no indication that the new day would be any different from the thousands of other days they have roamed freely in this rugged southeastern section of Oregon.

But winding their way down from town many miles away was a long caravan of men in machines. They had ropes. And by the time the blue sky gave way again to the stars, seven wild horses were missing from the band.

The controversial roundup—complete with lassos and yelling, albeit radio-equipped, wranglers—had begun. The roundup is necessary, officials of the Federal Bureau of Land Management said, because the wild-horse population is too big to be supported along with cattle, sheep and other wildlife by the food on the available land, especially with livestock producers turning away from expensive feed grains to cheaper grass feeding.

For centuries these horses, distant descendants of the Spanish Mustangs, had the West to themselves. The wild horses have no natural enemy except man—so his numbers grew to two million by 1900. Settlers captured some to ride. Then more recently, cowboys caught the wild animals to sell for 12 cents a pound to be ground into pet food. With the advent of airplanes, helicopters and motorcycles, that became easier. But it led to gory abuses. And by 1970 only 16,000 wild horses remained.

The next year, Congress passed the Wild Horse and Burro Act, prohibiting roundups by machine and the commercial sale of these animals.

A widely publicized illegal roundup was

held two years later, in January, 1972, near Hove, Idaho. Men in helicopters and snowmobiles ran a herd of wild horses toward a cliff. Twelve died or died. Other were caught in rocks. Their throats were slit or their legs were cut off with saws. Thirty-four were sent to a Nebraska slaughterhouse, where a court order saved them. Half died of neglect anyway. There were no prosecutions.

Since 1971, some federal officials contend, the nation's Western wild-horse population has mushroomed to 42,666, including once-tame horses set free by owners. And the hands are growing 20 per cent a year, they say.

Conservationists dispute both figures strongly. But under the 1971 law, "excess" animals may be rounded up and distributed on a caretaker basis to willing citizens, although there is no enforcement machinery to prevent a sale or abuse.

Last week, for the first time under the new law, the Bureau of Land Management began its roundup. There will be many more throughout the West in the weeks and months ahead. And there are new proposals to allow again the use of vehicles and planes to gather the herds.

There are reportedly 2,100 wild horses wandering Oregon's vast rolling range country.

The federal government owns 3.5 million acres in Harney County, much of it leased by the bureau to 343 ranchers. They say the land is overgrazed.

The roundup was set before dawn, the caravan set out from the town of Burns. Columns of thick dust rose into the sky behind the wheels, the first indication to the horses that something was afoot.

The animals could be seen running the ridges. As usual, one mare led three or four others with their colts. The stallion

brought up the rear, keeping his "wives" in place.

Soon in the distance came faint whoops and hollers. Dust in the sky. A slight thundering sound. Then over the hill they came. Perhaps two dozen wild horses galloping through the rising heat waves, their shaggy manes and tails standing out in the wind.

Released near them were two "Judas horses," tame animals trained to run to the corral, theoretically leading the wild herd with them. Behind and beside the band, rode cowboys, yelling and waving to keep the horses "steered" toward the trap.

All went well for the men until near the gate the wild horses summoned a burst of extra energy and escaped.

Twice more that happened with other bands. The saddle horses were tiring. The score at luncheon stood: Wild horses 3, federal government 0.

Two more attempts failed. Then, just before 4 o'clock four wild horses seeking to evade two cowboys ran straight in the gate. Another was roped. Two more were driven in. And dusk fell.

Plans called for the rest of the bands to be captured and taken to the Harney County Fairgrounds. There, the 20 best horses—10 mares, six stallions and four colts—were to be separated and returned to the range.

The deadline for applicants seeking the remaining 74 horses from the bureau's Burns office passed this week. Each individual had to promise to care for the animal. But some of the 60 applications came from as far away as Maine and New Jersey and since the law provides for no inspectors, officials conceded that enforcement would be nonexistent.

## PEOPLE: A Letter From Reagan To Edmund Brown



King Carl XVI Gustaf

In an effort to help the Republican candidate running to succeed him, Calif. Gov. Ronald Reagan recently sent out a raft of those computer-written letters politicians now rely on to appeal for financial help. Praising his candidate, Howard P. Flournoy, Reagan, in his computer letter, said, "Remember when Pat Brown and Jesse Unruh ran things in Sacramento? You'd rather forget it? So would I." One recipient of the letter was Edmund Brown (D-Calif.), the Democratic former governor, who was only 10 months out of office when Reagan wrote the letter. "I must refuse your kind invitation to contribute," he wrote Reagan, explaining that he plans to vote for the Democratic candidate, who happens to be his son, Edmund Brown Jr.

OPINION POLLS: According to a Swedish newspaper survey, King Carl XVI Gustaf should continue to have the right to drive a car but not to take part in races. The controversy over the 28-year-old King's driving was stirred up when he skidded off a track Tuesday while testing a modified racing car. He was not injured. The track was wet and the King failed to make a curve and ended up in the grassy infield. Thursday, the Stockholm newspaper Expressen conducted a telephone survey among a cross section of Swedes and came up with the headline: "Here the King Should Continue to Drive—But Not in Races."

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Warren Burger, injured in a bicycle accident Friday night in Bethesda, Md., Hospital Thursday, a Supreme Court spokesman said that Burger will recuperate for several days away from Washington. But the chief justice plans to be on the bench when the court begins its 1974-1975 term Oct. 7.

PERMISSION GRANTED: The British Broadcasting Corp. has given artist David Niven permission to read uncensored excerpts of his autobiography, "The Moon's a Balloon," as an eight-part series. The book includes Niven's youthful meeting and long-lasting friendship with a good-hearted prostitute.

Without debate or fanfare, the House Judiciary Committee

Thursday approved a bill that would allow girls to play Little League baseball. The bill would change the 10-year-old incorporation of Little League Baseball Inc. to refer to "boys and girls" instead of "boys" and "citizenship and sportsmanship" instead of "citizenship, sportsmanship and manhood." A similar measure to end discrimination in the Naval Sea Cadet Corps was also sent to the floor by the committee.

SUED: The Divine Light Mission Inc., church of the Guru Maharaj Ji, by the Astrodomo Astroball Stadium Corp., of Houston, which says that the mission owes it \$14,500 in unpaid rent. The corporation also seeks interest on the amount plus legal fees. A spokesman for the Denver-based mission said that the church has tried to pay the \$14,500 by monthly installments of \$3,000. He said that the corporation returned a \$3,000 check mailed in March.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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MESSAGES, EXPT. 27  
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